

178 E 7<sup>th</sup> and Str.

February 9<sup>th</sup> 1891

136

Mayor William Strong  
City Hall, New York

Dear Sir

With the present I  
take the liberty to approach you with  
a request, which I fervently hope you  
will be kind enough to grant in  
the interest of those who are to bene-  
fit by a charity extended to orphan  
girls of every creed and nationality.

You have, no doubt, read in  
the different papers about the "German-  
American Non-Sectarian Orphan Dower  
Society" about to be incorporated, but  
owing to some difficulties in procuring  
the necessary charter, the completion  
of this Society is still pending and  
until matters relating to the same

are satisfactorily arranged, I have taken it upon myself to present a worthy orphan with \$100 - on her marriage which will take place at the "Temple of Humanity" located in my house at above address, next Sunday February 13<sup>th</sup> at 8 p. m. the occasion being the birthday of the lamented philanthropist, the late Mrs. Anna Oswald Ottendorfer.

The dearest wish of my heart is now to obtain your consent to perform the civil ceremony and not only myself but everybody concerned will consider it the greatest honor if you will grace this auspicious occasion with your presence and promise to tie the nuptial knot.

This honor would be a doubly



distinguished one as this particular wedding is the first of its kind and will be followed by many more like it in the near future.

If, however, by some unlucky chance for us, you should be prevented to accord us this coveted honor, may I ask you to send us your deputy to perform the ceremony in your place.

Allow me to convey to you my greatest respect and sincerest thanks and believe me

yours very truly

L. M. Montgomery



# The Only Woman's Page



PERHAPS THE LAST GOOD SKATING THIS YEAR.

## SOCIETY LADIES SKATING.

FASHIONABLE FOLK WHO ENJOY THE ICE AND DO MONOGRAMS.

MRS. BURKE-ROCHE, THE MISSES MORTON, THE MISSES ROCKEFELLER AND OTHER EXPERTS.

Now that the skating season is at its height, the ice-covered lakes in and around New-York are the daily gathering points of fashionable maids and matrons—devotees of the ringing steel. Van Cortlandt Lake is perhaps the most popular of the nearby skating resorts, but Harlem Mere, Crotona Park, Tuxedo and Lakewood come in for a large share of the patronage of society folk.

The list of society women who skate is almost endless. It includes such names as Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Seward Webb, the Misses Rockefeller and the Misses Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. Astor is an expert on skates, and is familiar

Call, daughter of John A. McCall; Miss Agnes Wilson, Mrs. Collins, wife of the Public Works Commissioner, and Mrs. Frank Bacon are other devotees of skating.



## HOW TO REMOVE "BLACKHEADS"—THESE ARE CAUSED BY THE CLOGGING OF THE PORES OF THE SKIN.

"Blackheads" are brought about by the pores of the skin becoming clogged. There are two common causes for this—the use of creams made of animal fats and the use of dangerous complexion washes and other cosmetics. The strange idea seems to prevail with many people that the skin of the face does not need as systematic bathing as other parts of the person. When "blackheads" appear the first necessity is to restore the skin to healthy action by bathing the face thoroughly and regularly. Do not squeeze out the "blackheads," but endeavor to assist nature. Do not use any lotions or creams except a simple almond cream made at home. All creams made of almond oil, pure olive oil or cocoa butter are soothing and harmless, because these oils do not penetrate the skin and clog the pores.

Sometimes the skin seems to be inactive. A course of face massage is then invaluable, and will probably restore healthy action. Treat "blackheads" also by systematic steaming of the face, washing rightly in water just as hot as can be borne, and then dry the skin with a soft damask linen towel and rub in a little almond cream. In the morning wash off the cream with warm water and give the skin a tonic bath of cold water. Dry it thoroughly with a soft linen towel. Do not rub

## "THE SOCIAL QUESTION."

NEWER WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT EXPLAINED BY JOHN GORHAM BROOKS.

EXTREME EMPHASIS PUT ON THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE BY PEOPLE OF TO-DAY—"WE ARE HALF SAVAGES," CRIES THE LECTURER.

The third lecture in the course on sociology which John Graham Brooks is now giving before the League for Political Education, at the Berkeley Lyceum, was delivered yesterday morning. The subject was "The Newer Ways of Looking at the Social Question," the last lecture, on Friday, having been devoted to the old ways. It is important to get up-to-date ideas on this subject, Mr. Brooks thinks, so that one's efforts to soften the asperities of existing conditions may not be misdirected.

"We have been putting an extreme emphasis," he said, "on the struggle for existence, because we are half savages and like it. This terrible struggle does exist in nature, undoubtedly, but against this red background the great powers at the heart of things seem to have set a seal of peace and good will."

"To take an example: Scientists, whose authority is undoubted, tell us that though there is infinite struggle and fighting and death among ants, yet there is great tenderness and gentleness through it all. There are hives and even federations where all the struggle is shut out, and though they will sting a robber bee to death, if one falls into the hive by mistake, they will not harm it."

"Among uncivilized peoples this element of friendliness appears wherever the struggle for existence is modified sufficiently to permit it. It is recorded of the Philippine Islanders that before civilization spoiled them there never was a more beautiful and tender life than theirs. It is also said of the Hotentots that when they had killed an animal they would not eat it until they supplied the wants of the less fortunate."

"The new social philosophy emphasizes this friendly co-operative side of life, and expresses itself in associations that try to shut out the fighting element. Every club and college settlement and trades union is an illustration of this principle. Even the trusts have grown out of it as naturally as an oak or a violet, for the effort to shut out competition is merely a recognition of the fact that co-operation is better than fighting."

"And it is only by this means," continued the speaker, "that we can solve our present social problems. The whole thing is to create associations where the rich and the poor can come together, not to do things for each other, but to work together for an end that is higher than both—that is, to make this great, ugly life of ours more beautiful and sweeter."

"The college settlement realizes a little equality between the rich and the poor that is not humpbug. And it is only as we create natural and truthful relations with the poor that we can help them."

In illustration of this point, Mr. Brooks cited the case of a wealthy woman who tried in vain to become acquainted with the people of a certain neighborhood by visiting them. She felt like an intruder, and was sure they considered her one. Then she opened a little savings bank for them, and in this way attained her end. Coming in contact with her on a business footing, the people feel that they are not being patronized, and they now meet her on terms of perfect equality, to the lady's unbounded delight.

Mr. Brooks said, also, that the collecting of the rents in model tenements would give another natural relation with the poor.

In conclusion, the lecturer asserted society could be made the product of conscious planning, and that there was no longer any excuse for saying "it is a law and you can't help it."

Among those present at the lecture were Dr. William S. Rainsford, the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, formerly of Washington; Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Macy, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Sanders, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, Mrs. Ben All Haggin, Mrs. Robert Abbe and Mrs. W. E. D. Scott.

The Monday lectures are given in the assembly room, which was so full yesterday that the League has been obliged to announce that it can sell no more single tickets. On Fridays, however, when the theatre is used, single tickets will be procurable.

The members of the League are taking intense interest in the lectures, and, besides attending them, are reading as many as possible of the books recommended by the lecturer. All of these books are in the League library, and are also for sale, in cheap editions, at the clubroom.

Mr. Brooks lectured in the afternoon at the Teachers' College on "Crime and the Criminal," and was one of the speakers in the evening at a meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherburne. The subject discussed there was "What is the Social Question?"

ble save where education was general. The use of reason must lead to novelties of doctrine.

In the eighteenth century the influence of English Deists, of Thomas Paine, of Voltaire, was felt in America, but the dominant force was that of the Transcendentalists, with their Kantian and post-Kantian philosophy. In the middle of the century some destructive work was done by Theodore Parker, who freed us from the spectre of bibliolatry. We are living now in the age of the decomposition of orthodoxies.

In conclusion, the lecturer said: "Let bold but reverent thought go on till faith and reason make one music as before, but vaster."

## GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The Social Reform Club meets to-night at No. 28 East Fourth-st., for the discussion of the subject, "The Building Department." Stephenson Constable is the speaker. Women are invited. Executive Council meeting will be held at 7:45 p. m., the regular club meeting at 8:15. The business of the evening will be to consider the best possible steps to be taken in the relief of the unemployed.

Clio was entertained yesterday at the home of one of its members, Mrs. Phillips, No. 331 West Seventy-first-st. It was Longfellow's Day, but, as a pleasing interlude, Mrs. Wentworth was introduced, and spoke of physical culture and massage. Mrs. Wentworth has only lately returned from West Virginia, where she has been teaching physical culture in the schools.

A meeting under the auspices of the New-York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held to-night in the Central Metropolitan Temple, Seventh-ave. and Fourteenth-st. The meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, of Elmira, N. Y., a well-known evangelistic worker and National organizer of the W. C. T. U. This is one of a series of meetings beginning on January 31, 1897, and continuing through February and March. Mrs. Bullock has, during the week's work in different city churches and missions, added a number of new members to unions in the county, and organized two new unions, one at the meeting held on February 3 at the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Thirty-ninth-st., and one on February 7 at the Amity Baptist Church, in Fifty-fourth-st.

The meeting of the New-York branch of the National Alliance of Unitarians and other liberal women will be held at 11 a. m. in the parlors of the Church of the Messiah, Park-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st. The meeting is to be addressed by Mrs. Dix, Mrs. Catlin and Mrs. Bishop, all of Brooklyn, who will speak on the aims of the Alliance and the work being done by the various branches all over the country. All ladies interested in Alliance work are invited to be present, whether members of the Alliance or not.

A lecture by Henry Austin Adams, under the auspices of the Girls' Lyceum of the Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st., will be given this evening. Subject: "Cuba."

Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton gave a lecture on "The Stolen Gods" yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, No. 92 Park-ave.

"David Garrick" was the subject Mrs. Bermann chose yesterday morning for her second talk of a series she is giving on "The Drama" at the parish-house of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Lenox-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st.

The Colonial Chapter of the D. R. met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Joseph Robinson.

Among the free lectures given last evening was one on "Architecture of New-York City" by D. R. Huntington at Grammar School No. 82.

The Patriotic Club will meet this evening at 8:15 o'clock at the Waldorf. "Greater New-York" will be the theme for discussion. Among the prominent speakers will be General B. F. Tracy, president of the Commission on the charter; Edward Lauterbach and John Sabersmith. More than half the members and some of the officers of this club are women.

The Young People's Association of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, gave a charity euche party last evening for the benefit of St. Giles's Home, in Robinson Hall, No. 104 Gates-ave.

The Business Women's Republican Club held its regular weekly meeting last night in the Hamilton Bank Building.

The National Society of New-England Women will give a breakfast at the Waldorf on Tuesday, March 2. The arrangements are being made by an Entertainment Committee, consisting of Mrs. Cyrus Swan Sedgwick, Mrs. J. T. Van Sickle, Miss Mattie Slade, Miss Winifred Wilson, Miss Grace Perkins and Miss Probst. The usual monthly literary meeting will follow the breakfast.

## THE ORPHAN DOWRY SOCIETY

FIRST WEDDING UNDER ITS AUSPICES TO OCCUR SATURDAY.

MISS BERTHA HOROWITZ, OF THIS CITY, WILL BE THE HAPPY BRIDE TO RECEIVE THE ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR DOWRY.

Although the Greater New-York German Orphan Dowry Society has not as yet been formally incorporated, its founder, Lazarus Morgenthau, a wealthy philanthropist of New-York City, has assumed the onus of responsibility, and from his own pocket will defray the expenses and furnish the \$100 dowry until such time as the society receives its charter.

The first wedding occurring under the favoring auspices of this unique charity will take place on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at Mr. Morgenthau's residence, No. 173 East Seventy-second-st. The fortunate bride is Miss Bertha Horowitz, of No. 234 Stanton-st. The bridegroom is Isaac Hoffman. The Mayor is expected to perform the civil ceremony, and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, daughter of the philanthropist, and Emanuel Lehman, president of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, are invited to act as witnesses. Immediately after the ceremony the bride will be presented with \$100 in gold.

Over the door of the large salon in which the ceremony is to take place is the inscription, "Temple of Humanity," while the motto, "Charity, Tolerance, Generosity," embodies the tenets of the founder of the society. The walls of this room are covered with handsome portraits of the men and women whom Mr. Morgenthau regards as the highest types of humanity, irrespective of creed or nationality—Lincoln, Grant, Washington, Pope Pius IX, Joseph II of Austria, Peter Cooper, Moses, Luther, Henry Ward Beecher, Ernst Possart (director of the Royal Court Theatre in Munich, through whose rendition of "Nathan des Weise" Mr. Morgenthau received in part the idea that led to the formation of this society), Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, David Einhorn and many others.

## THE AIM OF THE SOCIETY.

The aim and scope of the society, as explained by Mr. Morgenthau, is the protection of poor orphan girls from the temptations to which so many of them are exposed in a large city, and the forming of a dowry that shall enable them to begin their modest housekeeping. Any fatherless girl, respectable and deserving, irrespective of creed, is not only eligible, but invited to avail herself of the benefits of this society. When fully established it is expected that at least forty marriages can be celebrated a year, in groups of four, which shall include one Protestant, one Catholic, one Free Mason's daughter and one Jewess. These marriages will be celebrated on the anniversaries of the birthdays of Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, February 20; Mrs. Joachimsen, March 14; Mr. Jesse Seligman, August 11; Peter Cooper, General Grant, President Lincoln, the Emperor William III, October 19; the Grand-duke Frederick of Baden, Possart and others, not yet decided. Applications are now considered in order.

The following institutions have been notified to select suitable applicants for the society's care: St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New-York; German Protestant Orphan Asylum, Mount Vernon; Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New-York; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New-York; German Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, and Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn. Girls not connected with institutions are quite as eligible. In every case the bride will make her own selection of a husband, the society assuming no authority in the matter, save insisting that he be worthy.

Some misapprehension seems already to have arisen regarding this matter, as several young men have applied to the society for "good wives." One young man, applying personally, ingeniously remarked: "I don't want your money, but I do want a decent girl, and I thought you might know about one." These applications, being beyond the scope of the work in view, are necessarily rejected. Girls already engaged and desirous of availing themselves of the privileges afforded by the society may send their applications directly to Mr. Morgenthau, who is glad to receive them.

Although eighty-two years old, Mr. Morgenthau is as hearty and vigorous as Bismarck, his contemporary and personal friend, whom he closely resembles. A man of wide benefactions, without regard to creed or nationality, his generosity, both here and in his native country, have made him innumerable friends. Singularly unostentatious, he refused an order offered him by the Pope, saying: "Decorations are

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## ASKING FOR INVITATIONS TO THE BALL.

MRS. BRADLEY MARTIN RECEIVES BEGGING LETTERS FROM OTHER CITIES—THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The interest in the costume ball to be given at the Waldorf to-morrow night by Mrs. Bradley Martin is by no means confined to New-York City. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, it is said, are daily in receipt of letters from fashionable people in various cities begging for invitations. Mrs. Martin has been generous with her cards, and as many as six or seven hundred people who have received them are expected to respond in person.

Every precaution has been taken by Mr. and Mrs. Martin to prevent the appearance of any undesirable person at the ball, and their guests are certain to be well protected, once they enter the Waldorf. Detectives will be stationed at the entrance door, where the invitations will be taken up by Johnson, who is familiar with the face of nearly every man and woman in fashionable life in New-York; consequently, at this point it will be impossible for any objectionable person to gain admittance. Inside of the hotel police officers and detectives will be stationed in nearly every corner, so that the guests may feel thoroughly at ease and free from any disturbance.

The streets about the hotel will be patrolled by police officers and detectives, and all suspicious persons will be ordered away from the neighborhood. The costumers and dressmakers continue to be and will be until to-morrow night among the busiest people in New-York. Even yesterday afternoon men and women who had made up their minds to attend the ball were applying to costumers for dresses, but in most cases their demands were fruitless, as the men and women who provide costumes for such occasions are already overrun with orders, not alone for the Martin ball, but for costumes which are to be worn at the Arion ball on Thursday night.

The costume dinners which will precede the Martin ball will be numerous. Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhineland and Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn are among those who will give such dinners.

## INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The last of the Junior Assemblies, which took place at Sherry's last night, was a pretty and well-attended dance. The cotillon was led by Franklin Bartlett, who had as his partner Mrs. Leopold





COSTUME FOR SKATING.

with all of the difficult movements. She skates backward quite as easily as forward, and executes with the utmost grace all manner of fancy figures.

Mrs. Ogden Mills is known as the champion skater of the "society list." No one is more enthusiastic over the sport than she, and few can compare with her as an all-around exponent of what can be done on the glistening runners. Mrs. Mills is generally accompanied by her two pretty young daughters. They vie with their mamma in the execution of backward cross-rolls and other fancy figures.

#### MRS. BURKE-ROCHE AND HER BOYS.

Mrs. Burke-Roche almost always has her two boys with her when she goes skating, and they emulate her in all sorts of clever work on the ice. The boys are sturdy little chaps, who find the keenest sort of enjoyment in the sport. They will tell you that their mother is the greatest skater in the whole wide world.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is quite as much at home on a pair of skates as she is when she receives visitors in the drawing-room of her Fifth-ave. mansion. She has a long, easy stroke that is full of strength and vigor. Mrs. Vanderbilt says Americans don't spend half enough time skating. She believes it to be the sport par excellence, the very best exercise of the winter season. The long "Dutch roll" is Mrs. Vanderbilt's favorite stroke. Mrs. George Gould is an enthusiast, too. She has mastered most of the troublesome figures, and spends two or three hours daily practicing on the ice at Lakewood. Mrs. Gould has a pair of long racing skates which she occasionally dons for the purpose of demonstrating to all the other skaters that none can keep within shouting distance of her when she gets started. Mrs. Gould is expert in cutting names and monograms on the ice. Mrs. Seward Webb seldom skates in this city. Occasionally she lends her presence to the gay scene at Van Cortlandt Park, but most of her time devoted to the runners is spent on the lake at her country home, Sheldene Farms, in New-England.

#### SEVERAL LADY EXPERTS.

Mrs. James M. Waterbury also is graceful on the ice. She does the right or left cross roll with all the grace of a professional.

Another expert skater is Mrs. Frederic Bronson, who may frequently be seen at Van Cortlandt Park or at Tuxedo. Mrs. Bronson is an adept in the art of "monogramming."

Miss Rockefeller is the champion of Tarrytown. At least that is the title that has been bestowed upon her by her friends in the pretty little village where the Rockefeller home is located. Miss Rockefeller is very fond of long-distance skating and thinks nothing of a twenty-five or thirty mile spin in an afternoon.

The Misses Van Rensselaer are quite as fond of skating as Miss Rockefeller. The young ladies generally go together, and form a striking group as they glide swiftly along on the ice, three abreast.

The daughters of ex-Governor Morton are accomplished skaters. Miss Leah is the most expert at fancy figures, while Miss Alice and Miss Mary devote more of their attention to distance skating in fast time.

Among other notable skaters who may be seen in and near New-York are Mrs. T. Suffern Tallier, Mrs. Breese, Mrs. Lord, Miss Choate, the Misses Norrie, Mrs. Henry McVicker, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Minnie Gray, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., and the Misses Cary Hoyt and Cram.

One of the cleverest expert skaters at Van Cortlandt Lake is Miss Adele Saye. Another who has achieved a reputation by grace and skill on the runners is Miss Daisy Boies. Miss Louise McCleave, daughter of ex-Police Commissioner McCleave, performs many wonderful feats. Miss Mc-

the skin of the face violently with crash towels. Treat the enlarged pores with a tablespoonful of rose water, in which not over three drops of alum water has been mixed. This mild astringent may have some effect, but the enlarged pores are very difficult to treat. A regular physician will give you a remedy exactly adapted to the cause of "blackheads" in your case. They are often produced by bad health.

Lavender water is a simple, fragrant toilet preparation, which would have no more effect on enlarged pores than violet water or any other similar liquid. It is used in bathing to give fragrance to the bath.

#### "TITIAN RED" HAIR.

The light auburn hair of the little child will probably grow lighter with years. Do not try to change it. This "Titian red" hair has a beauty that artists have always admired, and that the women of Venice emulated by dyeing their locks to the desired red-golden hue. The refined taste of to-day considers this the most beautiful hair in the world.

#### BOUDOIR CHITCHAT.

A new steam yacht has been ordered by Queen Victoria. The one she is now using is fifty years old. Victoria was the first woman sovereign to own a steam yacht.

American ladies will have five opportunities for presentation at court in England during the coming season. At three of these the Princess of Wales will act for the Queen. But at one in May and one in early June Victoria will herself appear. At the "drawing-room" in June several European Princes, in Great Britain to attend the approaching Diamond Jubilee, will be present. Only 200 presentations are allowed at any one "drawing-room."

"Cutting the Swedish Scissors" is now considered the greatest accomplishment for an expert skater. Waltzing to music holds its own; and "the Grapevine," a long and graceful figure of many curves and twists, is highly appreciated.

A brigade of women, working under a woman foreman, cleans the streets of Cannes. The sweepers use slide-brush brooms and swing them like scythes, those behind removing the dust that the front ones miss. Cannes is claimed to be the cleanest city in the world.

Soiled white feathers, after being washed, are dried by patting and shaking over the fire. A dull silver knife must be used to curl each fibre for the best effect. In preparing for washing, pour boiling water on shavings of white soap and add soda. When a lather has been formed that is not too hot for the hand, each feather is washed separately. If the latter becomes dark-colored another must be made. The rinsing water should be cold and a trifle blue.

Deep red and auburn hair are the fashion. Hair-dressers have found out how to change the color of any hair to the desired hue, excepting the blue-black variety, which has baffled all their efforts. Many a star nowadays has to don an auburn wig.

"I should like very much, my dear Minister, a new series of stamps, which will show me to my people just as I am at present," says the Queen of Holland. Many boys in the stamp business would be glad of a change, but were they to look in the Queen's large collection, they would be astonished not to find one with her own face. It has been decided that not until her majesty shall have an engraving on the official papers be changed. The young Queen has much that is charmingly childlike about her. She loves to dress up like the Frisonne peasant. She is often "out" in variety, and has an opportunity there to use the five languages with which she is familiar.

A ring received by Mrs. Cleveland from the Cabinet ladies has a choice turquoise, surrounded by diamonds, set in exquisitely wrought Etruscan gold.

#### THE P. W. L. ELECTION.

MRS. A. M. PALMER AGAIN MADE PRESIDENT—A LENGTHY TICKET.

The Professional Woman's League held its annual election of officers yesterday at 4 p. m., in Hardman Hall, Fifth-ave. and Nineteenth-st. The following ticket was elected: President, Mrs. A. M. Palmer; vice-presidents, Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Lotta Crabtree, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. John Drew, Jessie B. Davis, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mrs. Maddock, Mrs. Esther Herrman, Mme. Janauschek; executive committee, Mrs. K. G. Foote, Mrs. Nefflen, Mrs. Sol Smith, Mrs. Edwin Ardan; treasurer, Mrs. Edwin Knowles; auditor, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Allen; corresponding secretary, Sara Palmer; recording secretary, Mrs. L. C. Balcorn; assistant secretary, Luduski Young; ways and means, Rosa Rand; literature, Mrs. Bertha Welby; art, Mrs. Trella Politz Joland; drama, Miss Adelaide Fitz Allen; music, Mrs. A. S. McWade; languages, Miss Oldcastle; library, Miss Alice Brown; physical culture, Mrs. Arvilla Pote; supplies, Dr. Naham Nahn; sewing, Mrs. Louise Rial; reception, Mrs. Faubel; visiting, Mrs. Louise Eldridge; fencing, Mme. Cotterly; wardrobe, Mrs. Saphore; dancing, Miss Lavinia Shannon; refreshments, Mrs. George Henry Smith; house, Mrs. La Paugh.

#### LIBERAL THOUGHT IN AMERICA.

PEOPLE ARE LIVING NOW IN THE AGE OF THE DECOMPOSITION OF ORTHODOXIES, SAYS JOHN FISKE.

Those who heard Professor John Fiske yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum will not soon forget his beautiful and inspiring lecture on "The Progress of Liberal Thought in America." In substance his address was as follows:

"In searching for the origin of liberal thought in America, we cannot forget that the discovery of a new continent was a mighty stimulus to free-thinking. From the earliest days of civilization the world's stream of trade had flowed through the same channels. Never did the human mind get such a wrench out of its accustomed grooves as when Columbus sailed west to find the East and Cortez stood face to face with men of the Stone Age. A study of the contemporary records shows us what a romantic thrill the discovery of America gave the world."

After demonstrating that the brilliant intellectual efflorescence of the sixteenth century was due not only to the revival of Greek learning, but also to the maritime discoveries of the time, the lecturer went on to show that from the time of Henry VIII's revolt from the Papacy to the revolution of 1888 the progress of liberal thought in England had been in the nature of the growth of toleration. Henry VIII indirectly increased that spirit by breaking up religious orders and making the headship of the Church a matter of dispute. Lollardism, which had been almost crushed in the previous century, lifted up its head again and appeared as Puritanism in full panoply.

"In Elizabeth's time there were three classes of Puritans—the Moderate Reformers, the Root and Branch Reformers and the Independents. The first class would have been content with merely pruning the teachings and customs of the Church. The second class would have exterminated all root and branch. The third class held that any body of people might organize themselves into a congregational church as autonomous as a Greek State. With these preliminary steps toward toleration of various sects came a diminution of the coercive power of the Church or the Sovereign.

"America's inheritance is mostly from England, but at the time of Henry VIII England was politically and intellectually inferior to the Netherlands. The Papacy had never established a claim on the Lowlands. Englishmen's intercourse with the Dutch increased their spirit of toleration.

"Across the Atlantic, five of the twelve colonies planted in the seventeenth century were distinguished for their toleration in religious matters. They were the colonies of New-Netherlands, Maryland, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. On Manhattan Island the Dutch carried out the policy they had maintained at home. The proprietors of Maryland wished to make the province a desirable home for Catholics, and hence they were obliged to shape a policy broad enough to include Catholics. As a contrast to independency, William Penn's Quakerism represented in Pennsylvania a notable advance in individualism. In Rhode Island Roger Williams represented the Protestant right to individual judgment. He insisted on the complete separation of Church and State, and was the first to conceive and carry out a theory of religious freedom broad enough to be approved by men of this day.

"It was only after 1776 that the principle of religious freedom was generally accepted in America. The chief protagonist in that contest was the State of Virginia, and the victory was won under Jefferson and Madison. Through the assistance of the Scotch-Irish and the Germans, who emigrated to the valley of the Shenandoah about 1720, the party of Jefferson succeeded not only in abolishing primogeniture and entail, but also in disestablishing the English Church in America. Madison's Religious Freedom act of 1786 was very important, and it made religious freedom in America almost as complete as Legislatures can make it. The word 'all' is used advisedly, for in certain States of the Union belief in God is to-day required of officeholders and jurors, a fact that indicates the survival of a lower state.

"During the nineteenth century liberal thought has advanced farther in Massachusetts than in any other State, and yet during Colonial times there were nowhere greater exhibitions of intolerance. There are two sources for liberal thought—the secular, political nature such as is typified in Franklin, or the intense devotion to spiritual ideals that never casts off reason, as is typified in Emerson. In their darkest days the people of Massachusetts never lost sight of reason. The State was built up on a theocratic policy. Suffrage was limited to people entitled to receive the sacrament. The growth of the menfranchised class put the rulers in time at variance with the people. There was a deadening of religious zeal. But from 1780 to 1790 there was a great awakening.

"Jonathan Edwards, who took part in that revival of the spirit, unconsciously predisposed people, by his various teachings, to Methodism, pointed the way to Universalism, hastened the coming of Unitarianism. No such results would have been possi-

The demand for teachers in the city schools has for some time been in excess of the supply. At present there are eighty vacancies, and the eligible list is exhausted. Mr. Jasper says that it is necessary to make about 600 appointments a year, while the graduates of the Normal College number only about 350 a year.

The first meeting of the Woman's Club of Brooklyn was held Monday afternoon at the Young Women's Christian Association. Miss Helen B. Montgomery, of Rochester, president of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, read a paper on "The Ethics of Money Spending." The address was followed by discussion, and then Miss Lillian Houlding sang two songs. Tea was served at the reception to Mrs. Montgomery this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Hewitt, No. 182 Congress-st.

Mrs. Theodore Strydom still remains a devotee of the law. She is trying now to organize some of her friends into a class, which will meet every Saturday morning in her parlors. James H. Laird has consented to act as instructor if a sufficient number of women are found willing to make the experiment.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New-York has issued an appeal to the members of the Legislature asking them to use their influence with that body to secure the passage of a resolution urging the Federal Government to ratify the arbitration treaty. The letter is signed by Mary Towne Burt, president; Ella A. Boole, first vice-president; Frances Hamilton Graham, corresponding secretary; Nellie H. Hutchinson, recording secretary; Ellen Le Gro Tenney, treasurer, and Sarah W. Collins, superintendent of the department of peace and arbitration.

In an apartment-house fire which occurred the day before yesterday at No. 788 Myrtle-ave., Brooklyn, and already mentioned in The Tribune, two women, a baby and a little boy were rescued by Alexander Black, the author of the picture-play, "Miss Jerry." While the firemen were occupied in the front of the house, and it was supposed that all the occupants had been removed, Mr. Black, who was watching the fire from his own house, noticed a movement in the fourth story of a rear apartment in the burning building. He rushed immediately to the scene, not stopping to go round by the street, but climbing the intervening fences and then climbing the fire-escapes succeeded in saving four lives.

#### HEALTH AND FOOD.

NUTRITION THROUGH EXERCISE THE SUBJECT OF MRS. HUDDER'S LECTURE YESTERDAY.

The second lecture by Mrs. Hudder in the Brooklyn Arts Building, upon "Health and Food," was delivered yesterday afternoon. Her topic for the day was "Nutrition Through Exercise."

"The first training given the body," said Mrs. Hudder, "is development of muscular tissue. The baby's first motions are meaningless to us, but nature is using her own method of education. Nothing is more cruel than to punish a baby for reaching out, grasping and throwing to the floor everything which comes within its reach. It is not its intention to throw things, but to get hold of things and examine them. And it has not yet learned how to do this.

"The health of the body depends upon the development of the muscular system, and this is secured by exercise. It may be taken for the preservation of health or the correction of defects, but if proper attention were given before the eighteenth year the latter would never be required.

"Any exercise which gives freedom and activity is beneficial, but must be taken as rationally as drugs. For the correction of defects, systematic attention must be given to the part to be corrected, and no one is ever too old to be improved. A lady of seventy last year took up a systematic course of movements for the development of the chest, and in one year gained two inches in width of chest.

"Exercise may be obtained from the daily activities of life.

"Walking may or may not be beneficial. If the weight is thrown upon the heels at every step the body is jarred, and the back may be injured. To derive any benefit from this mode of exercise the chest must be carried high, the body forward. It is possible to resist one's self at every step. Swimming gives the most perfect exercise, because the muscles of the upper and lower parts of the body are called into play.

"In rowing, the muscles of the upper portion are used. Tennis, unless both arms are used, is one-sided. Cycling gives more uniformity of exercise than almost anything else. To be sure, there are those who should never use a wheel, especially persons with any form of heart or kidney trouble, while proper dress and a wheel adapted to the rider are indispensable.

"Massage is a very important factor in remedial exercise. The simplest form is an all-over friction, which all can take, but it is better to have a masseuse, if a proper one can be obtained."

more suitable for monkeys than for men. He, however, values highly a personal letter sent him by the Pope on the occasion of his bestowing large gifts on a Catholic church at Ludwigschafen-on-the-Rhine. "You are the first Jew," he wrote, "that I ever heard of giving to a Catholic institution. You are like the dove returning to the ark with the olive branch, speaking the advent of a better day."

Many letters from Bismarck and the reigning family attest the high regard in which he is held by those who have known him well. That the new venture is not too Utopian in character to be made successful by so earnest an advocate as Mr. Morgenthau is witnessed by the previous experiment made by him in 1874, on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter Ida to William J. Ehrlich.

This first society was limited to dowry for Hebrew orphan girls only, but during its existence of twenty months ten orphan girls were made happy by the receipt of \$100 each. At that time Mr. Morgenthau, finding his promised support limited to "fine words only," was obliged to relinquish his scheme for the time. Now, under more favorable auspices, he is confident of its success. One wealthy German lady has already subscribed \$30,000 toward the fund, to be paid as soon as the society is incorporated.

Although retired from active business life for many years, Mr. Morgenthau, in his enthusiasm, has started a factory for the manufacture of candy, the entire net proceeds to be applied to the cause he has so much at heart, while the employees are all orphan girls in need of this assistance. When asked for his picture Mr. Morgenthau said: "Why should the papers care for my picture? I have not been in the Tombs, and I have no pianos nor yet soap to sell. Why, then, should I have my picture in the paper?"

A cordial invitation is extended by Mr. Morgenthau to all persons interested in the well-being of the new society to attend this wedding, which shall form the prelude to a chorus of wedding chimes.

#### TEA IN THE FRIENDLY AID HOUSE.

A CONFERENCE OF WORKERS IN THE CLUBS AND CLASSES—BUSINESS COMBINED WITH PLEASURE.

A conference of the workers in the clubs and classes of the Friendly Aid House, No. 248 East Thirty-fourth-st., was held yesterday afternoon. Tea was served at 4 o'clock. A similar conference is held every month in order that an opportunity may be given the ninety-six workers of the eighteen organizations to discuss questions that may arise in their work. As many as 3,500 people attend this Friendly Aid House during one month.

There are eleven clubs for girls. Some of the members ask for callisthenics and games after their day of confined work. The young people busy themselves making scrapbooks, colored mops of hemp cord, or by sewing. The Silver Star Brigade that could be entertained with stories has been the most regular in attendance. A dramatic club of eight little girls has been meeting Saturday nights to practise a play—and they are greatly pleased by the profits from their entertainment.

The work in the kindergarten grows rapidly. Sixty children are now members. The mothers' meeting is one of the most regularly attended in the house. Thursday afternoons is a great "rest" time for the good women.

Embraced in this work are a kindergarten, cooking class, penny provident fund, library, circulating art gallery, friendly visiting, periodical club, gymnastic clubs and men's and boys' clubs. A lawyer is on hand when serious advice is needed. The "Knickerbocker Grays," the cadets of the Boys' Club, has a drill every Saturday night. Admission to this corps is a mark of distinction, and membership in it is a guarantee that the boys are obedient and well behaved.

So much is due Mrs. Theodore C. Williams in the organization of these various branches of work that her loss has been greatly felt. Yet so far-seeing had she shown herself in the choice of directors for the different lines of work "that, after the first shock which Mrs. Williams's retirement caused, the work was resumed with increased energy, every one seeming to feel a personal responsibility to encourage every one else."

This house was first occupied in the fall of 1895. It had been admirably altered and adapted for the needs by Frank Waller. Some real and immensely appreciated relief during the terrible heat of the last summer was furnished by supplying baths at a nominal price to all who wished them. The ice water fountain built into the front wall of the house was given by the generosity of several friends, and it also supplied a much-felt want.

#### WOMEN PLAY WHIST FOR PRIZES.

Snow and rain have no terrors for the New-England Women. Sixty-four played whist yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf, and the intense interest displayed in the game showed how eager each woman was to do her best.

The prizes, selected by Mrs. Wilson, are always worthy of effort. Mrs. J. C. Mott was the fortunate winner of the first prize, a handsome purse, with the large score of forty-two points.

Mrs. Frank Churchill, as second in the race, secured a brass letter-track, and Mrs. E. A. Dittmar, as third, a cut-glass smelling bottle.

As five women had an equal score for the fourth prize, a beautiful Dresden plate, it was drawn for and fell to Mrs. S.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Wetherbee, Mrs. McAdam, Mrs. Sophia Hoffman, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Augustus Cruikshank and Mrs. E. A. Cutler.

H. Frapere. The favors, which were extremely pretty and unique, included Empire fans and ostrich plumes for the women and boutonnières and golf sticks for the men. Immediately after the cotillion, which was begun about 10:30 o'clock, supper was served at small tables arranged in the lower ballroom and dining-hall. Among those present were the patronesses, who are Mrs. Frederick Tidy, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb, Mrs. Walter Curzon Taylor, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. Robert Livingston Stevens and Mrs. Edward A. Leroy, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Almer's Hugh Paget, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dfexel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bond Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Leroy Edgar, the Misses Elmer, Miss Elsie Coster, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Eureka Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, Miss Benedict, Miss René Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Benedict, Miss Nicholas, the Misses Sands, Miss Hamilton, Miss Livingston, Miss Meredith, Arthur Turnbull, Louis F. H. Betts, Edward C. Moller, George S. Brewster, Robert Mc.M. Gillespie, Herbert Satterlee, J. Stewart Barney, Theodore Frellinghuysen, J. C. Phelps Stokes, Arden Robbins, W. J. Wadsworth, Henry W. Berryman, James A. Harriman and Peter Marie.

Mrs. J. W. Fiske, of the Strathmore, Broadway and Fifty-second-st., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Carolyn Fiske, to James MacGregor.

An interesting reception this afternoon will be that of Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, in honor of the members of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, which will take place at her home, No. 908 Fifth-ave., from 4 until 7 o'clock.

The first meeting of the Midwinter Club, which was scheduled to take place this evening at Sherry's, has been postponed until Tuesday evening, February 23, when the entertainment will consist of some excellent music.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ella Mai Bolton, daughter of the late Samuel Bolton, of No. 38 West Ninety-third-st., to George H. Stover, Jr., of No. 38 West Eighty-seventh-st.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Schlesinger to George F. Cain will take place in the Tuxedo, Madison-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., to-morrow evening.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ione W. Sutton Pickhardt, only daughter of the late Wilhelm Pickhardt, to Charles Warner Shope, nephew of William Krebs.

The wedding of Miss Anna Rutherford Peabody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, to John T. Wainwright will occur on the afternoon of Easter Monday, in Calvary Church, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-first-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech, of No. 14 East Sixty-fifth-st., have cards out for a dinner on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor will entertain at dinner this evening.

West 14th St.  
1898  
COWPERTHWAIT'S  
TRADE MARK  
"RELIABLE"  
CARPETS

We have waged war against prices in our furniture department, to make room for new goods.

SOLID ANTIQUE OAK CHIFFONIER

(5 large drawers)  
\$8.50.

Watch our bargain announcements. The low prices proclaim the most glorious having tidings known in the history of our retailing.

"Long Credit" helps you find the highway to wealth.

CASH OR CREDIT  
COWPERTHWAIT & CO  
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.  
NEAR 7th AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.





# Bial's Music & Vaudeville Bureau

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ERNST BIAL, Manager.

ARTISTS ENGAGED FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ORCHESTRAS AND VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS FOR ALL  
..... OCCASIONS .....

CONCERTS ARRANGED WITH INSTRUMENTAL AND  
..... VOCAL SOLOISTS .....

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES OF DR. SOMMER'S FAMOUS HUNGARIAN BANDS.

TELEPHONE CALL, 2485 38TH ST.

114 WEST 34th STREET, NEW YORK.

February 9th, 1897.

Job Hedges, Esq.,  
Sec. Hon. Mayor Strong,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

You will see by the above that I have gone into a new business, although still connected with Koster & Bial.

If you should hear of any parties desiring entertainments of any description, as well as music, kindly recommend me, as I am able to furnish them the best of talent.

Hoping to hear from you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Dictated.

*Ernst Bial*





New York Feb 9<sup>th</sup> 97

My dear Col

Will you please return in the  
enclosed Envelope a Letter I left  
with you, from Senator David B. Hill  
in regard to the funds from the  
United States authorities for my  
grounds at Washington Heights.

Yours to  
Rodman Hall

John Wm L. Thompson  
Mayor

*John Crane.*

*W. A. Mac Mahon.*

*Crane & Mac Mahon,*

TRADE  
MARK

*Manufacturers of  
Wheels, Carriage Woodstock  
and Hardwood Lumber.*

LONDON OFFICE:  
42 PARK STREET, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

CABLE ADDRESS: "INVENTION"  
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

*No. 18 South Street,*



*New York,*

*Telephone Call  
1025 Broad.*

Feb. 9, 1897  
U.S.A.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

I had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the Ohio Society last evening for the first time thanks to your interest. I was duly elected a member last night. I enjoyed myself very well but should have been pleased more if you had been there so that I could thank you for your favor.

Agreeable to our conversation regarding St. Josephs' Hospital the other day, I herewith send you an application on behalf of the Committee and hope that you will give it your attention. I shall be glad to take you up there any day. You mention a Sunday being the most convenient. If next Sunday be convenient kindly let me know and I will arrange to call for you and bring you up there. It is only a short drive from your place and I am sure you would enjoy the visit.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

*John Crane*

Dictated by Mr. Crane.

ADAM FRANK,  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

TELEPHONE,  
2958 CORTLANDT.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 32 NASSAU ST.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1897

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,  
Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I understand that an act has been introduced in the Legislature, and has passed its second reading in one of the Houses, having for its object the nullifying of the provision in Section 6 of Chapter 986 of the Laws of 1895, for the construction of a temporary bridge across the Harlem from 146 th Street West, to 150th Street, East, or thereabouts.

You will perhaps recall that I have appeared before you several times with a view to the speedy construction of the very bridge thus set aside. As a representative of some of the largest business interests of the North Side, I would respectfully ask you should any measure be submitted for your approval affecting either the Macombs dam bridge, or the structure indicated by the above act of 1895, or in anywise relating or referring to that act, kindly to notify me thereof that I may apply, and that many vested interests in the North Side may apply for a special hearing in opposition to this proposed legislation. It would seem that the Union Railway Company has more influence with certain legislators as well as with the Park Department than all the decent sentiment of the North Side.

Very respectfully yours,

*Adam Frank*



Subject  
Asphalt.

11 Pine Street,

New York, February 10th, 1897.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,  
75 Worth Street.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to present the following for your consideration. The ownership of the property would give one substantially every valuable deposit of asphalt known to exist in this country that is near the centers of population.

Other deposits exist in Utah, Texas and California. In the two former places they are situated a long distance from the Railroad and cannot be considered.

The Geological Survey of the United States claim that the asphalt from this country is much superior to the imported article, as it contains more gritty matter and will therefore wear longer and not be as slippery.

I have under my control, and am authorized to sell the whole or three-quarters interest in about 11,000 acres of land in the State of Kentucky, which is underlaid with bituminous rock in layers of between 10 and 60 feet deep.

One of the deposits estimated to contain 10,000,000 tons is connected by a R. R. four miles in length with the C. & O. R. R., making possible an immediate mining and shipping on a large scale.

Another large deposit is located one mile from the Green River, which connects with the Ohio, thus assuring cheap water transportation to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and other towns on the River, and



to a R. R. center 300 miles from Chicago and to the entire Mississippi Valley.

The present freight per ton of this material is to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.....\$4.00

To Chicago..... 2.50

and to Cincinnati, St. Louis and intermediate towns..... 1.20

The use of this material will enable contractors to put down asphalt pavements at a cost that will defy competition. The rock will average eight per cent. of pure bitumen. Nine per cent. being all that is required for a superior pavement.

Pavements from this material have been laid down in Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville and Buffalo. No better asphalt pavement can be found, as the certificates from Ex Mayor Cregier of Chicago and the Superintendents of Public Works in above cities will clearly demonstrate.

Geologists have estimated that this tract contains over 100,000,000 tons of the bituminous sand stone, being enough to give every city in the country pavements for a century to come.

Should the above interest you, I will call upon you with a full description and give terms.

Trusting to hear from you, I am,

Yours truly,

*W. S. Fielding*

Dr. JAMES LAW,  
19 East 127th St.,  
NEW YORK.

Jan. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1897.  
Hon. Mayor Strong.  
Dear Sir:-

I beg to request  
that you will still extend  
the favor of renewing my  
permit to hold short religious  
services in the open air.

I give the same names of  
reference as in former  
years Rev Samuel H. Virgini, D.D.  
and the Rev Thomas C. Mc Kelvey.  
Thanking you for past  
favours.

Yours respectfully  
James Law.



F. & E. BOOTH-TUCKER,  
COMMANDERS U. S. FORCES.



Brigadier & Mrs. GEO. FRENCH,  
COMMANDING  
CENTRAL CHIEF DIVISION.

Telephone: 455 18th St.

Address all communications to the Brigadier.

Private Letters to be so marked.

# THE SALVATION ARMY.

Central Chief Division,

CONSISTING OF

New York City and Long Island; Northern New Jersey; Connecticut and Southern New York Districts.

Divisional Headquarters: 120 to 124 W. Fourteenth St.,

*New York, Jan 4th, '97.* 189

Mayor Strong,

New York City.

Honorable Sir;-

The bearer, Ensign Cowan, is a Commissioned Officer of the Salvation Army, and is at present, in command of our New York 3 Corps, Corner 47th St and Broadway. We would request that your Honor issue a permit ~~to this office~~ for Open Air Meetings for this year.

Thanking you much for your kindness during 1896, I remain,

Most faithfully yours,

*George French*  
Brigadier.

204 East 118<sup>th</sup> St

Jan 6<sup>th</sup> 96

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find permit for holding open-air services.

Would you be good enough to send me a Renewal of license for 1897.

Trusting that this year God may make you an abundant blessing in that high position he has placed you in.

Yours very respectfully  
Wm R. Martin

Mayor Strong  
City



The Industrial

HELPING MEN TO  
HELP THEMSELVES.

Christian Alliance,

170 BLEECKER STREET,

New York, Jan. 12th 1897.

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor, City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

Please permit me by this note to introduce to you Rev. A. Macgeorge, Pastor of the Baptist Mariners Temple on Oliver Street, whom I commend to your kindest consideration. Mr. Macgeorge is worthy of your highest confidence.

Very respectfully,

*Arthur W. Milburn*  
Secretary.

[OVER.]

HELPING MEN TO HELP THEMSELVES.

## The Industrial Christian Alliance,

170 Bleecker Street, New York.

### OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

JAMES G. BEEMER, President.	JOHN S. HUYLER, Vice-President.	JAMES E. WARE, Treasurer.	ARTHUR W. MILBURY, Secretary.
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HENRY H. PIKE.	GEORGE W. TAYLOR.		

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ELISHA G. SELCHOW.	F. W. ROCKFELLOW.
EDWIN P. IDE.	W. H. HOOPLE.
LOUIS KLOPSCH.	S. M. BIXBY.
GEORGE E. STROBRIDGE, D. D.	JOHN R. PAXTON, D. D.
WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, D. D.	A. H. LEWIS, D. D.
CHARLES J. TOWNSEND.	ARTHUR W. MILBURY.

THE Industrial Christian Alliance maintains at 170 Bleecker street a temporary industrial Christian home for men—the only place in the City of New York to which the homeless and friendless man, without respect to race or creed, who desires to amend his life and who is willing to work, may come unrecommended save by his needs and find a friendly greeting, a home, food, clothing, employment, and every necessary material and moral aid to fit him to again go out into the world and battle for himself.

The work is supported wholly by voluntary contributions. Report furnished on application.

The Industrial

HELPING MEN TO  
HELP THEMSELVES.



Christian Alliance,

170 BLEECKER STREET,

New York, Jan. 12th 1897.

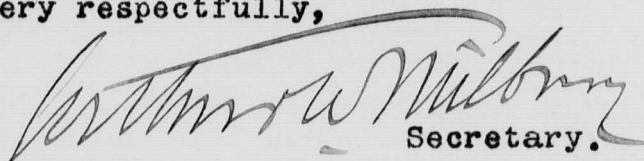
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Very respectfully,

  
Secretary.

[OVER.]



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The work is supported wholly by voluntary contributions. Report furnished on application.

New York Jan 13<sup>th</sup> 1897.

Hon. H. L. Strong

Mayor, City of New York

Dear Sir:

Mr. & Mrs. Warren are members  
of the Baptist Mariners Temple, of which  
I am pastor.

They are faithfully striving to  
extend Christianity among the people of lower  
New York. They desire a permit to conduct  
their work, up the streets of lower New York,  
and relieving the needs of the people, call  
for their help.

With this request I enclose  
a letter of introduction from Mr Arthur  
H. Millary.

Yours Respectfully  
Alex MacGeorge.



TELEPHONE 1366 CORTLANDT.

CHEESMAN & CLARK,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
97 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK,

Jan 8 1896

Hon W<sup>m</sup> L. Strong,  
My dear Sir,

Kindly grant me  
a renewal of license to preach  
at our door meetings No.  
216 Granted June 11-1896.

Our meetings were held  
between 7:30 & 8 P. M. and  
so far as we know caused  
no disturbance whatever.

Very truly yours,

Francis W. Cheesman

Methodist Episcopal Church,  
Rev. F. H. SMITH, Pastor.  
22 SEVENTH STREET

New York Jan<sup>y</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1894

Dear Sir

The bearer (<sup>1<sup>st</sup> mt.</sup> Mr. Seymour) 10487  
is anxious for a renewal of  
the license you granted me  
for outdoor preaching in 1895.  
This license or permit I have  
misplaced but would esteem it  
a favor if you would kindly  
grant a renewal of same.

Yours very truly

Francis H. Smith

The Honor  
Mayor Strong  
New York

W. S. S.  
W. S. S.





From the Commander's Office,

34 Union Square,

New York City,

Mark reply "Personal,"  
Telephone, 1711 18th St.

January 22nd, 189

Honorable W. L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City.

Dear Mr. Mayor:- The bearer Charles O'brien is an officer in this Organization, and is desirous of obtaining a permit for "Open air preaching".

I shall esteem it a favor if you will kindly grant his request.

Yours respectfully,

*William A. Booth*

CHEESMAN & CLARK,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
97 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 1897

B. L. Burrows Esq -

Dear Sir,

My application of the  
18<sup>th</sup> inst. for commission for  
street preaching for this year  
had reference to Lexington  
Ave. bet 22 + 23 Streets  
where they were held last  
year and where I wish to  
hold them this.

Very truly yours,

Francis W. Cheesman

Licentiate 23 St. Bap. Church -

23 St. & Lex. Ave  
City



NEW YORK, July 11<sup>th</sup> 1889

Hon. U. S. Strong  
Mayor.  
Dear Sir:

I respectfully  
request authority to preach  
and conduct public religious  
services in West 41<sup>st</sup> Street  
in the vicinity of 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Avenues.  
I am a Baptist by profession  
and refer you to the Rev. C. D.  
Boyer & others if reference are  
required.

Very respectfully

I cordially endorse the above  
R C Leazier

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE,  
NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN,

HON. A. S. HEWITT, *Chairman.*

REV. JOSIAH STRONG, D.D., *Secretary.*

UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING.

Hon. William L. Strong,  
Hon. Frederick W. Wurster,  
Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow,  
Hon. Seth Low, LL.D.,  
William E. Dodge,  
George L. Rives,  
Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D.,  
Alexander E. Orr,  
Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, LL.D.,  
Hon. Carl Schurz,  
Horace White,  
Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.,  
Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, D.D.,  
Charles Stewart Smith,

Hon. Joseph H. Choate, LL.D.,  
J. Pierpont Morgan,  
John S. Kennedy,  
Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D.,  
Hon. Oscar S. Straus,  
Rev. C. A. Stoddard, D.D.,  
Hon. Dorman B. Eaton,  
J. L. Cadwalader,  
Judge Addison Brown,  
Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., LL.D.,  
Austin Abbott,  
Col. LeGrand B. Cannon,  
Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, LL.D.,  
Morris K. Jesup,  
Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D.,

Hon. Charles P. Daly, LL.D.,  
Rabbi Gustav Gottheil,  
Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D.,  
D. Willis James,  
Cornelius Vanderbilt,  
R. Fulton Cutting,  
Rev. Wm. Hayes Ward, D.D.,  
Hon. Charles A. Schieren,  
Rev. David H. Greer, D.D.,  
Jacob H. Schiff,  
William R. Stewart,  
Hon. Darwin R. James,  
Edward M. Shepard,  
Hon. Henry E. Howland.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

C. P. Daly, *Chairman,*  
Geo. L. Rives, William E. Dodge,  
Dorman B. Eaton, Oscar S. Straus,  
Horace White, L. T. Chamberlain.

New York, FEB. 11 1897

Hon. William L. Strong,

Dear Sir:

In the present critical condition of the Arbitration Treaty now pending before the Senate, it is deemed advisable to call together the Committee of New York and Brooklyn. Accordingly, there will be a meeting of the Committee at my residence, 9 Lexington Ave., on Tuesday, Feb. 16th, at 4 P. M.

It is earnestly hoped that every member will be present.

Yours respectfully,

Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman,  
Josiah Strong, Secretary.



FROM  
JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr.  
Times Building,  
Room No. 166.

P. O. Box 2389.  
CABLE JOWARD.

SPECIAL WRITER  
By Wire and Mail.  
BOSTON. NEW YORK.  
CHICAGO.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK, *July 11*.....1897.

My dear A. L. Strong  
I want to thank  
you for your presence  
and congratulate you  
on your speech, at  
the Press Club dinner.  
We are greatly in-  
debted to you.

Sincerely Yours

*Joseph Howard Jr.*

*Harvard Strong -*

*Mayor &c -*

56 Wall Street, New York.

February 11th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that, by the filing of the certificate of Incorporation of The Tree Planting Association of New York City, containing your name as one of the Directors of that Association, you have become one of the Board of Directors.

This notice is sent at the request of Mr. C. B. Mitchell, Vice-President of the Association, as Mr. William A. Stiles, the Secretary of the Association was too busy to attend to it. As I understand, Mr. Mitchell obtained in advance your assent to act as Director.

No formal acceptance by you of the office of Director will be necessary.

The full list of Directors, as given in the Certificate of Incorporation, is as follows,- Henry C. Potter, William L. Strong, William C. Whitney, Walter H. Lewis, E. Ellery Anderson, D. Willis James, Lucius K. Wilmerding, R. G. Dun, Edward Cooper and William Man.

I remain,

Yours most respectfully,

*W. L. Man*



THE BOARD FOR THE  
PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT ABOVE 106th STREET

OFFICES

501 Fifth Avenue, Corner Forty-second Street

COMMISSIONERS

FRANK BULKLEY, PRESIDENT  
HENRY L. STODDARD, SECRETARY  
WALTER KATTE, SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER  
ALMERIN H. LIGHTHALL  
ERNEST HARVIER

NEW YORK, February 11, 1897

Hon. William L. Strong.

Dear Sir:-

You are respectfully invited to join with this Board in taking a trip over the new elevated structure on Park Avenue before its formal opening for regular traffic.

A special train will leave the Grand Central Station promptly at 9.30 on Saturday next, A. M. going as far as Melrose and returning immediately. The entire trip will occupy about forty-five minutes.

Yours very truly,

*Henry L. Stoddard*  
Secretary.

MISS C. E. MASON'S  
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,  
THE CASTLE,  
TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON,  
NEW YORK.

Mayor Strong:

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly  
tell me what women  
have done for the  
preservation of pub-  
lic health during  
your administration.  
Did you appoint  
women as school in-  
spectors at the request  
of women or was it



a movement begun  
by men?

Any information  
you can give me  
<sup>titles of</sup>  
w, any books or  
official reports  
bearing on the  
subject will be

Greatly appreciated,  
Respectfully Yours,  
C. E. Mason.

2/12/97.

If the women whom you appointed  
as inspectors have heeded  
themselves to preserve the public  
health & there is any public  
report of it I shall be glad  
to have it.





# THE MAIL AND EXPRESS.

(THE LEADING EVENING NEWSPAPER.)

203 BROADWAY

New York, Feb. 12<sup>th</sup> 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong:

Dear Sir:

I feel like

congratulating you and your associates of the Wool Exchange upon the decidedly auspicious circumstances under which the Exchange has been introduced to the business public. It has a wonderful field before it. You know that I have been in a position to study comprehensively the wool interests of this and other countries. In my editorial work I have devoted much time and attention to the gathering of reliable data on this subject. In consequence I am firmly of the opinion



# THE MAIL AND EXPRESS.

(THE LEADING EVENING NEWSPAPER.)

203 BROADWAY

2 New York,

1897.

that there is a bright future for the varied  
wool interests in this country. We shall not  
depend upon London and Liverpool much longer,  
and your Exchange is destined to be the nerve-  
center of the movement for our emancipation  
from the foreign yoke. I regret to see  
that there is a lack of harmony between the  
growers and the manufacturers. It should  
be the good office of the Exchange to show  
that their interests are identical.

Yours fraternally  
A. Willis Lightbourn





# The Lakewood

T. F. Silleck, Lessee.

OF THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,  
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Lakewood, N.J.

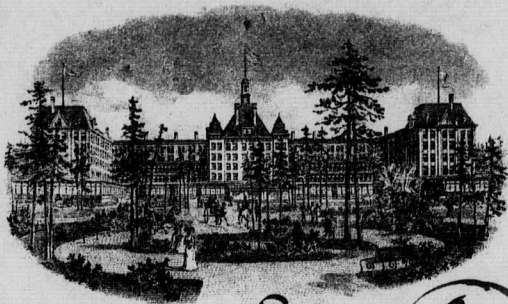
Lincoln's Anniversary Feb<sup>y</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>

Dear Mr Mayor!

As a relict of the war and the labors and means I contributed to make the Grant Monument a success, I thought that you might have considered me an available candidate ~~of~~ your Committee first appointed - If I had been a persistent object for office, that would perhaps have thrown out any <sup>suggestion</sup> ~~claim~~ that I might <sup>make</sup> suggest.

Naturally if you asked me to be your Comptroller or ~~any~~ <sup>any</sup> high official in your cabinet, I would say - nay - nay - nay - and give you solid reasons why I could not accept, but when it comes to honorary positions without pay - I know it would be proper for you to appoint a new Gung Stamp - and dont you forget it.

The selection you have made are most excellent - but you have named several political outcasts - serviceable only



# The Lakewood

T. F. Silleck, Lessee,

OF THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,  
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Strong

(2)

Lakewood, N.J.

"bird's eye politics" a few Copperheads and several  
non-contributors to the funds - You may have  
your reasons, since many an excellent man  
though honest, has had his morals twisted  
when matriculated into the arts of modern  
politics. Now pardon me when I say  
that you were off, your "cabasse" when  
you considered the Grant Celebration.  
Had I been Mayor with or without further  
political aspirations - especially when  
considering the thousands of subscribers to  
the Grant Memorial fund - I would have  
appointed a General Committee of 500 -  
selecting <sup>prominent</sup> ~~all the~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~men~~ <sup>citizens and</sup> in the different trades  
that assisted the work - out of that 500  
a Special Committee of 100 - divided into  
Sub-Sub Committees. That course would  
have interested every body - and added  
a great page to your unpublished book





# The Lakewood

T. F. Silleck, Lessee,

OF THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,  
MANHATTAN BEACH.

String (3) Lakewood, N.J.

Now - please remember that I did great work for you - when you were a Candidate for Mayor - I have always been a silent worker - I had great influence So they say - in Masonic Educational Scientific and Military Circles - and also in the Labor force and will do it again if you are re-elected - You remember I introduced you in the Opinion Front as the Mayor of Greater New York.

In conclusion, I will assure you that no man can always appoint every desirable public spirited man because he may have a string on his ankle. Now while I feel sensitive, being a member of the Union Army of 1861. with two trade marks - not in the rear!!! I felt mean when I read some of your appointments. They were a disgrace to the 95% that you named.

Yours very truly

George J. Seabury  
Your Chief of Cavalry

THOS. HAYES,  
Auctioneer, Land, Loan  
Ins. & Implement Agt.  
WALLACEBURG, ONT.

12<sup>th</sup> Feb 1897

To The Mayor of New York City  
New York  
U. S. A

My Dear Sir

Will you be kind  
enough to let me know by return  
of Mail is there an estate in  
your City in or about to be in  
litigation under a twenty nine  
years lease Expired or about to  
expire called The Montgomery Estate  
A Mr Phillip V Stindley  
an attorney (Eric Block) Buffalo  
I am informed claims to be acting  
in behalf of the heirs

I remain Dear Sir  
Yours respectfully

Thomas Hayes  
Box 76 Wallaceburg Ont



THE CHELSEA WEST 23<sup>RD</sup> STREET.

NEW YORK.

Feb. 12. 1897

Hon. Wm. M. Strong,

Dear Sir:

At the request of the Chairman  
of the Executive Committee, I send this word praying that, if  
possible, you will hold the meeting at the residence of Mr.  
Kewitt, next Tuesday at 4 P.M.

It is hoped that the action taken at that meeting, may  
have large influence upon the fortunes of the Treaty  
now pending before the Senate.

Yours sincerely,

L. J. Chamberlain.

Vice Chairman, Ex. Committee.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,

(INCORPORATED)

26 DELANCEY STREET.

SETH LOW, PRESIDENT.

SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL, SECRETARY.

JAMES SPEYER, TREASURER.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Chairman.

CLARENCE E. BEEBE.

R. R. BOWKER.

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.

RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

FRANK J. GOODNOW.

HENRY HOLT.

V. EVERIT MACY.

JOHN R. MACARTHUR.

PHILIP J. MOSENTHAL.

HENRY D. SEDGWICK, Jr.

WILLIAM H. SLOANE.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL,

*ex-officio.*

JAMES SPEYER, *ex-officio.*

JAMES B. REYNOLDS, HEAD WORKER.

NEW YORK, February 13th., 1897

Hon. William L. Strong,

City Hall,

New York City.

My dear Mr. Strong:-

I greatly appreciated your cordial response and sympathy with our Committee in its desire for greater activity in the work for the Pitt Street Park. I am sure that you realize, as I do, that after all the talk about improvements for the East Side, there is not yet the sign of a single thing, no market, no park, no new school buildings. As work for the parks, for the market and for some of the school buildings has been initiated under your administration I am most anxious to see, at least, the beginning of the realization of these promises when your administration is called to give an account of its stewardship. I believe that you will agree with me in this, and will appreciate the force of what I say regarding the present situation.

I write now because I see that Judge Lawrence has appointed the Commission for the Rutgers Square Park. We had nominated a Commission to him of men who would be thoroughly qualified, and who would have worked energetically to secure the property for the public. Judge Myer Isaacs, was put at the head of the Committee. Our appeal, however, was wholly disregarded, and I have no reason to believe that the men ap-



#2.

pointed will be any better than his appointees for the last park, in fact one of them is a member of the same Board.

I must, therefore, appeal to you to bear this situation in mind, and, if possible, to persuade Mr. Scott to assume a different position in relation to this body from the very start. We may then, perhaps, get a different atmosphere about the whole work.

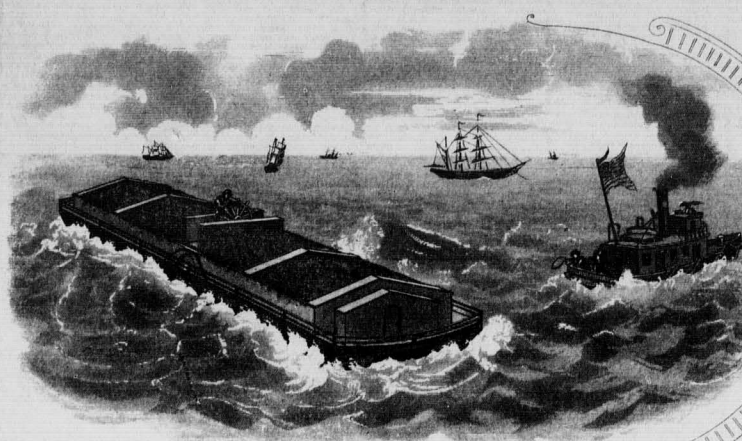
It would unquestionably be possible to break ground for both these parks by next Spring, if men went at it in a business like fashion.

Sincerely appreciating your interest,

I am,

Very truly yours,

*James B. Reynolds*



# Sanitary Boat Company.

31 & 33 Broadway.

NEW YORK. February 13th. 1897

Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor,

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

On January 25th. 1895 I advised you that the Delehanty boat which the City of New York had ordered to be built, is an infringement of the Letters Patent dated September 11th. 1894 numbered 525,794 owned by this Company; I understand that the City of New York has ordered two additional Delehanty boats for its use.

I therefore notify you that this Company will hold the City of New York liable for profits and damages from the use of the said Delehanty boats.

Yours Respectfully,

Sanitary Boat Company,

by, *M. L. Justin*

President.



WILLIAM BOOTH,  
GENERAL.



FREDERICK & EMMA BOOTH-TUCKER,  
COMMANDERS U. S. FORCES.

## The Salvation Army.

National Headquarters:

120, 122, 124 West 14th Street,

New York City,

Feb 13th., 97.

189

The Honorable W.L. Strong.

Mayor of the City and County of New York.

Dear Sir:--

In view of the prevailing distress, we have decided to open temporarily, certain of our halls as centres for the collection of clothing and shoes for distribution amongst the very destitute and suffering poor.

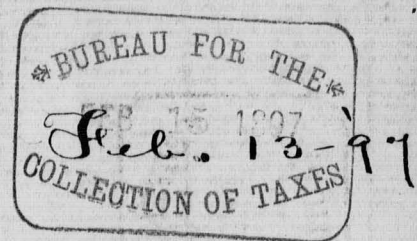
We are inserting an appeal in the Sunday papers, and if you would kindly give us a note expressing your sympathy with the effort, it would doubtless greatly assist us with the public.

Knowing your deep interest in this question which is now agitating the press, and which, more or less, is everything upon the hearts of all those interested in the destitute and suffering, I feel sure you will do for us what you can in the matter.

Believe me, dear Sir,  
Most respectfully yours,

*Frederick de L. Booth Tucker*  
Commander.

HAMPTON WOODS, AGENT,  
EQUITABLE BUILDING,  
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.



City Tax Collector.  
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I should esteem it a special favor if you would be so good as to advise me in enclosed envelope if it is necessary to pay any tax or license fee in your city in opening and operating an "employment office".

Trusting it will not put you to too much trouble & thanking you for the courtesy of a reply, I am  
Yours very truly,  
Hampton Woods.



Atlanta Georgia

Feb 13<sup>th</sup> 1897

Wood. Hampton  
Agt

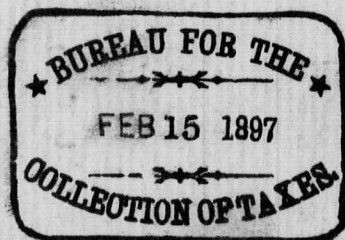
writes to know if any  
license fee required in  
N.Y. to open & operate  
employment bureau.

Bureau for the Collection of Taxes  
New York. Feb 15<sup>th</sup> 1897

Respectfully referred  
to Mayor's Marshal  
through head of Exec-  
utive Dept.

David E. Austin  
Receiver of Taxes,

156





WOOL EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
WEST BROADWAY & BEACH ST.

FORM-110-10 M-11-96.

905

## THE TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK.

ORGANIZED  
AS A STATE BANK 1823 = UNDER NATIONAL ACT 1865.

JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, President.  
DAVID H. BATES, Vice President.  
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.  
JOHN G. ZABRISKIE, Asst. Cashier.

NEW YORK, February 13th, 1897.

### Lease of Premises for 4th Judicial District Court.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor and Member of the Sinking Fund Commission,

New York.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to address you in connection with the lease of premises known as the Florence Building, No. 24 Second Avenue, now occupied by the Fourth Judicial District Court, Judge Roesch presiding. The rent now paid by the City is Four Thousand (\$4,000.) Dollars per annum.

I am aware of the fact that in some respects the premises mentioned have not been maintained heretofore in first class condition. The reason why these difficulties have not been sooner remedied was the fact that the former owner absconded, and until very recently there has been no responsible party to give the matter proper attention.

Now that there is a new ownership of the premises, the title passing within a few days, I am prepared to say that immediate steps will be taken to remove all possible complaints, by putting the premises in first class order in every respect, so as to satisfy the Court officials, and all who have to do with the matter; as follows:

1. We propose to move the Court down stairs from the second to the first floor, enlarging the area nearly forty per cent, namely about forty-four hundred (4400) square feet as against about three thousand (3000) square feet, included in the present lease.

2. An exclusive entrance to the Court Rooms from Second Avenue, and private chambers for the presiding Judge, fitted up with toilet and all other necessary facilities.

3. New furniture in the way of settees, railings, desks, heating and lighting apparatus as required, plans for which we agree shall be subject to the approval of the presiding Judge. The rooms will also be repainted and otherwise put in first class order.





WOOLEXCHANGE BUILDING,  
WEST BROADWAY & BEACH ST.

FORM-110-10 M-11-96

905.

## THE TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK.

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JOHN G. ZABRISKIE, Asst. Cashier.

NEW YORK, \_\_\_\_\_ 189

2.

4. Together with all other improvements which may be necessary to remove defects already complained of, or which may now exist, so that the premises shall be entirely satisfactory to the Court.

5. The building to be painted two good coats on the outside.

6. The rent to be Four Thousand (\$4,000.) Dollars per annum from May 1st 1897, notwithstanding the large increase in area, and the considerable expenditure which will be necessary to complete the improvements above referred to.

We are advised that negotiations are under way for another location at a considerable higher rental, and we submit that the City should save the difference by having the Court Room in its present location where it has been for so many years.

Yours Very Truly,

Receiver and representing the new owners.

B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.

Est'd



1807.

Furniture, Carpets &c.

193 to 205 Park Row.

Between Chatham Sq. and Brooklyn Bridge Stations of E. R. R.

New York.



Hon. William L. Strong  
Mayor New York City

Dear Sir

He herewith make complaint-  
against one M. Knutler - Auctioneer at  
106 West 32<sup>d</sup> Street; in that, the said  
M. Knutler purchased of one  
Ella Brittain at the Manhattan Storage  
Warehouse Company's Warehouses at  
Livingston St and Forty Second Street on the  
23<sup>d</sup> day of November 1896. a quantity of  
household goods, namely; carpets  
bedding and furniture - sold to said  
Ella Brittain by our firm and on which  
we had a chattel Mortgage duly executed  
and filed in Office of the Register of Deeds  
City and County of New York on the first day of  
April A.D. 1896. at 11 o'clock a.m. and numbered  
13736 - for the amount of Two hundred and  
forty one <sup>60</sup>/<sub>100</sub> dollars. (\$241 <sup>60</sup>/<sub>100</sub>)

That the said M. Knutler neglected  
to examine such records as were easy  
of access to him and the public for the  
protection of himself or others -

That ~~upon~~ a demand being  
made upon said M. Knutler,

he admitted the purchase of said

Goode, in presence of two witnesses  
Henry Freese and Michael H. Blake  
and stated that he purchased the  
goods on the 23<sup>d</sup> day of November 1896  
at the same time he referred to his  
books and called out a list of  
goods corresponding to the schedule  
of mortgage.

In view of the fact that the said  
M. Knutler has unlawfully purchased  
this property we ask your Honor  
for such redress as it may be in  
your power to grant.

B. M. Comperthwait & Co  
193 to 205 Park Row

New York February 13<sup>th</sup> 1897



New York Feb 14, 1897.

Dear Sir-

We who are a body of educated newsboys, think that it is shameful that we are not allowed to sell newspapers on the cars of the Broadway line, as <sup>we</sup> were allowed a few years previous.

When we earn our money on papers we support our parents with it.

We think that there

ought to be some special  
interest given in allowing  
us newsboys to sell papers  
on the Broadway line,  
because we can earn  
more money.

I hope you will  
oblige us very much by  
praying your special  
attention to it.

Yours Respectfully  
Newsboys.



A. B. JENNINGS, F.A.I.A.

ARCHITECT,  
145 BROADWAY.

Room 52.

NEW YORK,

161

Feb 16

1897

Mayor Strong  
My dear Sir -

Two days ago  
I talked with a gentleman who  
paid \$600 taxes on his residence  
under Tammany - Our new city  
government has lifted it to \$900  
while it is in a neighborhood that  
has had no change or advance  
whatever - Said he: - I have always  
been a Republican I do not think  
I should ever now bring myself to  
vote with the other side - but  
all this must tell next election -

Then said he - If they had only  
given us rapid transit! - then for  
our added taxes we should have  
some life in property values

Any it would have been an enormous help to the Republican party for the work it would have given to thousands." -

I write you these few lines - The "hope deferred that makes the heart sick" has been a long story in the Rapid Transit affair - We laugh now whenever we see the newspaper heading "Rapid Transit now in sight" -

Why could not the commission meet and act daily as almost all large business affairs have meetings for daily action? -

Respectfully yours

W. D. Jennings





HAVEMEYER BUILDING, NEW YORK.  
MONADNOCK BLOCK, CHICAGO.

THE STREET RAILWAY PUBLISHING COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF THE

STREET RAILWAY JOURNAL.

JAMES H. MCGRAW, PRESIDENT.  
W. H. TAYLOR, VICE-PRESIDENT.  
CURTIS E. WHITTLESEY, TREASURER.

EDWARD E. HIGGINS,  
HENRY W. BLAKE, } EDITORS.  
JOHN B. BENNETT, BUSINESS MANAGER.

*New York* Feb. 15, 1897.

To the Honorable Mayor,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

We enclose herewith proof of the information concerning your city published in the 1896 edition of American Street Railway Investments. We will esteem it a great favor if you will correct this information wherever it needs correction. Will you also send us any later figures, statistics, or information concerning your city, which you think will be of interest.

Assuring you that your attention to this matter will be appreciated by us, we remain,

Very truly yours,

STREET RAILWAY JOURNAL.

*Edward E. Higgins*  
EDITOR.

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE,  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

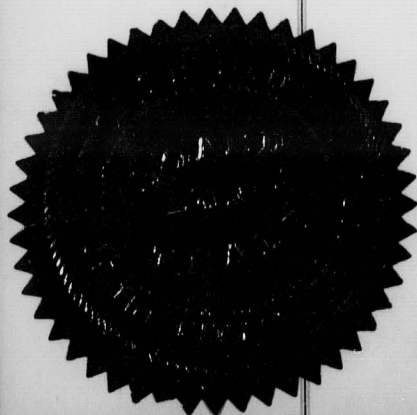
*278 Alexander Ave., February 8th. 1897*

**This is to Certify** *that at a meeting of the*  
*North Side Board of Trade of the City of New York held this*  
*day the following resolutions were adopted:*

RESOLVED, that the North Side Board of Trade of the City of  
New York approves Assembly Bill, Printed number 108,  
introduced by Hon. Douglas Mathewson and entitled  
"An Act to amend chapter two hundred and twenty-four  
of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six  
entitled "An Act to lay out and establish a public  
park in the twenty-third ward of the City of New York  
and for the improvement thereof.

RESOLVED, that the Legislature of this State be respectfully  
requested to enact said bill.

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution attested by the  
President and Secretary of this Board be forwarded  
to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker  
of Assembly, the Chairman of Committee on Cities, the  
Representatives in the Senate and Assembly and to our  
Representatives in the State Legislature.



*W. H. H. H.*  
Secretary.

*James L. Wells*  
President



# North Side Board of Trade

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

## RESOLUTION

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Favoring Assembly Bill 108

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*Adopted, Feb'y 8th 1897*

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# NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

*278 Alexander Ave., February 8th. 1897*

**This is to Certify** *that at a meeting of the*  
**North Side Board of Trade of the City of New York** *held this*  
*day the following resolutions were adopted:*

RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of the North Side Board of Trade that during the year 1897 the various public improvements of the 23rd. and 24th. Wards should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, especially the opening of streets and avenues, the work of sewerage, regulating, grading and paving the same the construction of the various bridges and viaducts across the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the building of the Concourse, the completion of the bridges over the Bronx River, and the Harlem River at Willis Avenue, 149th. Street and at Kingsbridge.

RESOLVED, that the Officers of the City Government be and they are hereby respectfully requested to exert their very best efforts to accomplish these objects.

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions attested by the President and Secretary of this Board be forwarded to the Mayor, the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the members of the Board of Street Openings, the Commissioner of the Department of Street Improvements of the 23rd. and 24th. Wards, the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works, the President of the Department of Public Parks and the Representatives of this portion of the city in the State Legislature and to the Board of Aldermen.



*Chugle*  
Secretary.

*James L. Wells*  
President

Secretary



# North Side Board of Trade

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

## RESOLUTION

Relative to various public  
improvements in 23rd. & 24th  
Wards during year 1897.

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*Adopted, Feb'y 8th. 1897*

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130

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE,  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

278 Alexander Ave., February 8th. 1897

**This is to Certify** *that at a meeting of the*  
North Side Board of Trade of the City of New York *held this*  
*day the following resolutions were adopted:*

RESOLVED, that the condition of Jerome Avenue in wet weather has long been such as to render it almost impossible for any kind of travel either on foot or in vehicles, thus rendering useless this wide, centrally located and convenient thoroughfare, the natural extension north of the Harlem River of the boulevard system of Manhattan Island north of Central Park, therefore

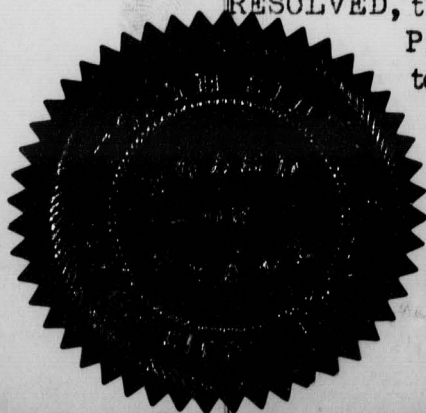
RESOLVED, that the North Side Board of Trade heartily approves of the macadamising of Jerome Avenue from the Harlem River to the City line at Yonkers as proposed by the bill introduced in the State Senate by Senator Guy and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Mathewson (Senate Bill 162 entitled "An Act to provide for the paving of Jerome Avenue in the City of New York") believing as we do that said improvement will afford not only a very necessary and desirable means of access for pedestrians and vehicles to the parks north of the Harlem River over a wide and centrally located avenue but will also conduce greatly to the comfort and pleasure of a large number of bicyclists, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the North Side Board of Trade respectfully requests the favorable consideration and approval of said Senate Bill 162 by His Honor Wm. L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New York when said bill comes before him.

RESOLVED, that the North Side Board of Trade of the City of New York approves Assembly Bill, Printed number 298 entitled "An Act to provide for the paving of Jerome Avenue in the City of New York." recently passed by the Legislature.

RESOLVED, that the Mayor of this City be respectfully requested to approve said bill.

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions attested by the President and Secretary of this Board be forwarded to the Mayor.



*Chas. H. Angle*  
Secretary

*James L. Mills*  
President



# North Side Board of Trade

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

## RESOLUTION

IN RELATION  
TO MACADAMISING  
JEROME AVENUE.

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*Adopted, Feb'y 8th. 1897*

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NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE,  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

278 ALEXANDER AVENUE,

OTHO G. ANGLE, Secretary.  
278 ALEXANDER AVENUE.

JAMES L. WELLS, President,  
267 ALEXANDER AVENUE.  
FORDHAM MORRIS, Vice-President,  
16 EXCHANGE PLACE.

CHARLES W. BOGART, Treas.  
23rd WARD BANK.

New York, February 10th. 1897. 189

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,  
Mayor New York City.  
Dear Sir:-

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the North Side Board of Trade on February 8th. 1897.

RESOLVED, that the condition of Jerome Avenue in wet weather has long been such as to render it almost impossible for any kind of travel either on foot or in vehicles, thus rendering useless this wide, centrally located and convenient thoroughfare, the natural extension north of the Harlem River of the boulevard system of Manhattan Island north of Central Park, therefore

RESOLVED, that the North Side Board of Trade heartily approves of the macadamising of Jerome Avenue from the Harlem River to the City line at Yonkers as proposed by the bill introduced in the State Senate by Senator Guy and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Matthewson (Senate Bill 162 entitled "An act to provide for the paving of Jerome Avenue in the City of New York") believing as we do that said improvement will afford not only a very necessary and desirable means of access for pedestrians and vehicles to the parks north of the Harlem River over a wide and centrally located avenue but will also conduce greatly to the comfort and pleasure of a large number of bicyclists, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the North Side Board of Trade respectfully requests the favorable consideration and approval of said Senate Bill 162 by his Honor Wm. L. Strong Mayor of the City of New York when said bill comes before him.

RESOLVED, that the North Side Board of Trade of the City of New York approves Assembly Bill Printed number 298 entitled "An Act to provide for the paving of Jerome Avenue in the City of New York." recently passed by the Legislature.

RESOLVED, that the Mayor of this City be respectfully requested to approve said bill.

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions attested by the President and Secretary of this Board be forwarded to the Mayor.

Very respectfully,

James L. Wells, President

*O. G. Angle*  
Secretary.

**NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE,**  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**278 ALEXANDER AVENUE,**

**OTHO G. ANGLE, Secretary.**  
278 ALEXANDER AVENUE.

**JAMES L. WELLS, President,**  
267 ALEXANDER AVENUE.  
**FORDHAM MORRIS, Vice-President,**  
16 EXCHANGE PLACE.

**CHARLES W. BOGART, Treas.**  
23RD WARD BANK.

New York, February 16th. 1897. 189

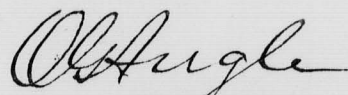
Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

Herewith please to find enclosed copy of resolution  
adopted by this Board which I am directed to send to you.

Very truly yours,

  
Secretary.



New York University,  
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.

JOHN J. STEVENSON,  
Professor of Geology.

New York City, Feb 16 1897

Wm. W. L. Strong,

My dear Sir,

The dinner hour of the N.Y. University  
Alumni Association is 6.30 Thursday, Feb 18<sup>th</sup> at the  
Savoy. I said 7 o'clock, when calling on you - but  
the tickets say 6.30

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs is to speak on Practical  
Politics using his Yankee experience as the groundwork of  
his discourse. We look to you as the representative of  
Reform Politics. I hoped that Mr. Roosevelt also, but  
he cannot on his way clear to come.

I am sincerely yours,  
J. J. Stevenson

Henry Feuchtwanger,  
Member N.Y. Stock Exchange

Feuchtwanger & Co.  
Bankers & Brokers,  
No. 54 Exchange Place,

Simon Danzig,  
Member N.Y. Produce Exchange  
" " Coffee " "

CABLE ADDRESS "ESCUTCHEON" NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 16 th. 1897

HON. W. L. STRONG.

MAYOR, N. Y. CITY.

Dear Sir:

I trust that you will forgive me for making <sup>a</sup>the suggest-  
ion, that I hope you may take into consideration. Under the pre-  
sent existing laws, when a street is opened commissioners are appoint-  
ed by the courts to act as judges, and jury and make the awards.  
These commissioners get \$ 10.00 for each session; there being  
three commissioners in each case making \$ 30.00 for a session,  
which very often is of ten minutes duration. My experience with  
<sup>SETS</sup>several of these commissioners has been that they are always in a  
hurry, and they adjourn from one day to another, or from one week to  
another. I have known of two cases where the awards <sup>to</sup> of the proper-  
ty owners have been \$ 2000 and \$ 2400 respectively, and which amount  
it took these honorable commissioners about three years to deter-  
mine. In the mean time the salaries or the allowance for the  
commissioners amount<sup>ed</sup> to about \$ 1500 in each case. You are no  
doubt aware of the Corelear's Park commission and the Mulberry  
Bend commission, and at present the commission on the Harlem River  
Bridge. Just imagine the loss of time and the enormous cost  
these commissioners are to the tax payers. Would it not be wise  
to have a law passed naming say, three, six, nine, or twelve permanent



*Henry Feuchtwanger*  
Member N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Feuchtwanger & Co.*  
Bankers & Brokers,  
No. 51 Exchange Place,

*Simon Danzig*  
Member N.Y. Produce Exchange  
" " Coffee " "

CABLE ADDRESS "ESCUTCHEON" NEW YORK.

*New York,* \_\_\_\_\_ *189* \_\_\_\_\_

commissioners, at a salary of about \$ 5000 each per anum, for this specific purpose ? Taking the highest number of these commissioners at the salary named would amount to an outlay of \$ 60,000 per anum. I have no data at my command, but am safe to say that the commissioners as they exist now receive \$ 200,000 per anum. If you will take the trouble to get the figures from the office of the Corporation Counsel, you will find that there is " method in my madness". You know that I am not an office seeker, and have no " ax to grind" but the matter came under my notice at various times and I found it so ridiculous that I concluded to inform you, and hope that you will investigate the matter, and have a bill passed in the legislature appointing a permanent commissioners to pass upon the awards for street openings or similiar purposes all of which I deem the cheapest, best, and most expedient for the citizens of New York. I am

Yours very truly,

*Simon Danzig*



Wool Exchange Building, New York,

February 16th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

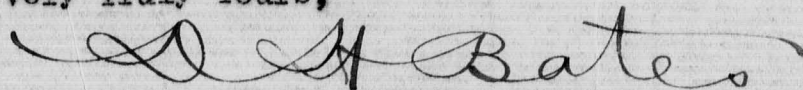
Mayor and Member of Sinking Fund Commission,

New York.

My Dear Sir:-

Referring to my communication on the subject of renewal of lease of premises in the Florence Building for the Fourth Judicial Court, it is understood that the lease shall be for a term of five (5) years, as the expense in making the improvements will be considerable.

Very Truly Yours,



Receiver and representing the owners of the  
Building.



STATE OF NEW YORK  
**Assembly Chamber**

*Albany*

February 17<sup>th</sup> 1897

Honorable William L. Strong,

City Hall, New York City.

My dear Mr. Mayor :-

The Hall of Records Bill passed yesterday and is probably in your hands by this time.

I have written to the association who has had this matter in charge that I do not think it necessary for me to attend before you upon the hearing which you will give in pursuance of the Statute.

If, however, the hearing should be had upon a Saturday, it will give me much pleasure to attend and to personally pay to you my respects.

Yours Sincerely,

*George C. Rustin*

CHARLES D. BAKER,  
No 633 DECATUR ST.,

279 4 a

BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

Feb. 17<sup>th</sup> 1894

Mayor Secretary

Dear Sir

I would be  
<sup>obliged</sup> extremely, if you will  
send me by enclosed  
stamped envelope the  
name and address of  
the Association located  
in your City which makes  
loan to people of small  
means, in a similar  
manner to pawnbrokers  
but without <sup>their</sup> objectional  
~~features~~ methods.

I am preparing  
an article for the press  
on this subject and  
desire very much to



get a copy of this  
Associations report.

Thanking you in  
advance for your kind-  
ness in this matter  
I remain

Yours Respectfully  
Chas. D. Baker

CHAS. B. FOSDICK, Prest.

AMOS R. END.  
HENRY A. HURLBUT,  
ALFRED B. DARLING,  
JOHN L. RIKER,  
WELCOME S. HITCHCOCK,  
JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

2668  
DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM C. BREWSTER,  
WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN,  
CHARLES B. FOSDICK,  
GEORGE SHERMAN,  
JOHN W. AITKEN,

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

**THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK**  
OF THE  
**CITY OF NEW YORK,**  
Fifth Avenue, Cor. Twentythird St.

*New York, Feby 4<sup>th</sup> 1897*

*Hon Wm L Strong*

*My dear Sir*

*My friend  
Dr. F. H. Wiggin desires me to  
introduce him to you; which I  
take great pleasure in doing, by  
these presents.*

*I have known the Doctor  
for many years; He is an  
able and competent practitioner.*

*Sincerely Yours*

*Chas. B. Fosdick*

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

55 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET,  
NEW YORK.

Feb 17. 97

Hon Wm. L. Strong  
Mayor of the City of New York

Dear Sir

I received the enclosed letter of introduction for the purpose of requesting your aid in procuring a transfer from the medical board of the City Hospital of which I am a member to that of Bellevue in case it was finally decided to reorganize that medical service. But having meanwhile had the pleasure of listening to your remarks at the dinner of the Society of alumni of Bellevue



I have concluded that you have already had too much of your time taken up with this matter. As an alumnus of Bellevue Hospital I was very much pleased with the interest you manifested in that institution & the efforts which you stated you were willing to make to place it in the front rank of similar institutions the world over. I hope that those of us who were present on that memorable occasion & who are also connected with the medical service of the City Hospital can consider that your remarks applied with equal force to our institution as well. With the addition to the improvements about to be made, of an electric light

plant for the proper illumination of the building; of an amphitheater where instruction could be given to those seeking it; with improved diet & a more frequent boat service for the visiting staff of physicians our hospital would soon become a model one & a credit to those in any way connected with it.

At the present time the building is badly lighted largely by means of kerosene lamps. During my five years of service at the Island I have been obliged to turn away many physicians who desired to witness operations because no place was provided for them. It is my belief that public observation & criticism of surgical work

under proper restrictions has  
its advantages for the patient  
as well as for the surgeon  
as it is less likely to be  
carelessly done & therefore  
unsuccessfully. You will  
kindly remember dear Sir  
that you told us the other  
evening that it would be  
our own fault if our  
hospitals were not brought  
up to date I am  
very truly yrs  
J. H. Wiggan

# COOPER UNION LABOR BUREAU

(Formerly THE NEW YORK EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY)

Under the Management of

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor

## ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

### COOPER UNION OFFICERS

Edward Cooper, President  
Abram S. Hewitt, Secretary  
John E. Parsons

J. W. KELGAARD, Sup't Labor Bureau  
Cooper Union, Room 15

Telephone: Spring 676

R. Fulton Cutting, President  
Wm. R. Huntington  
Henry E. Crampton  
James S. Scrymser  
William G. Hamilton  
Constant A. Andrews

Warner Van Norden, Treasurer  
George Calder, Secretary  
William H. Tolman, General Agent  
105 East 22d Street  
Room 207

Vice-  
Presidents

### LABOR BUREAU COMMITTEE

John B. Devins, Chairman  
Percy R. Pyne, Jr.  
John F. O'Rourke  
Edward R. Hewitt  
J. Seeley Ward, Jr.  
W. H. P. Faunce

New York, February 17, 1897

My dear Sir:-

About a year ago you very kindly received a company of people interested in bettering the condition of the working classes. We all received benefit from the interview.

On February 26, a company of Yale students, thirty or forty in number, are to be in the city for the purpose of studying on the ground what is being done along these lines. I have been asked to be their guide for that day. Will it be possible for you to receive them at 9:30 A.M., as you did the party last year, and say a few words of inspiration and direction? It is a hopeful sign when students of Sociology add the study of men to their study of books, and personally I am glad to assist them in this work.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Very truly,

The Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of New York.

John B. Devins.

*[Handwritten signature]*



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

HON. M. W. FULLER, LL. D., CHIEF JUSTICE OF U. S.  
EX-SENATOR GEO. F. EDMUNDS, LL. D., VT.  
EX-PROVOST WM. PEPPER, M. D., LL. D., PA.  
EX-MINISTER ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D., N. Y.  
EX-MINISTER OSCAR S. STRAUS, N. Y.  
EX-GOVERNOR JOHN LEE CARROLL, LL. D., MD.  
GENERAL HORACE PORTER, LL. D., N. Y.  
COLONEL WILBUR R. SMITH, KY.  
EX-SENATOR EPPA HUNTON, LL. D., VA.  
EX-SENATOR A. H. GARLAND, LL. D., ARK. & D. C.  
EX-SENATOR J. B. HENDERSON, LL. D., MO. & D. C.  
GENERAL JOHN EATON, LL. D., N. H. & D. C.  
PRESIDENT GARDINER G. HUBBARD, LL. D., D. C.  
SIMON NEWCOMB, LL. D., U. S. N., D. C.  
EX-MINISTER JOHN A. KASSON, LL. D., IA. & D. C.  
EX-GOVERNOR JOHN W. HOYT, LL. D., WYO. & D. C.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED,

TO PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN W. HOYT, CHAIRMAN,

4 IOWA CIRCLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

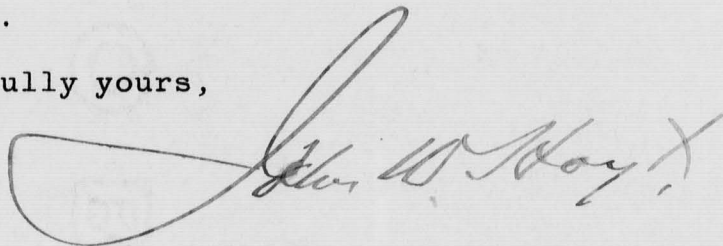
February 17, 1897.

Dear Sir:

In view of George Washington's persistent efforts and sacrifices for a National Post-graduate University as a necessary complement of the American system of public education, his appeals to Congress, his reservation of land for a site, and his final bequest, which, if managed as he expected, would now have amounted to nearly five millions, and in view of the acknowledged fact that the need of such a university has but increased with the years, the National Committee of One Hundred, to promote the establishment of the University of the United States, would be gratified if you would secure at least some reference to this matter at the 22d of February Celebrations to be held in your city.

The paper herewith enclosed will have a circulation of 30,000 through the "Arena," and will be read in Faneuil Hall and in many cities.

Very respectfully yours,



Chairman of Committee.

h91

## CONCERNING A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

BEING AN OUTLINE OF THE MEMORIAL OF JOHN W.  
HOYT TO THE U. S. SENATE, 1892.

I.—*A great and true University the leading want of American Education.*

II.—*The offices of a National University are these:*

1. To supplement existing institutions by supplying full courses of *post-graduate instruction*, and it only, in every department of learning; also to co-ordinate, stimulate, and advance them by the standards it would set up.
2. By its central facilities and cluster of professional schools of highest grade, to represent at all times the sum of human knowledge.
3. To lead in the upbuilding of new professions by its applications of science.
4. To lead the world in the work of research and investigation.

III.—*Reasons why the Government should establish such a University:*

1. Neither existing institutions nor the great denominational universities in prospect can meet the demand. The nation only is equal to the founding of such a university as the nation needs.
2. The Government needs the influence of a National University.
3. The American system of education can only be made complete by the crowning university it lacks.
4. A National University would powerfully strengthen the patriotic sentiment of the country.
5. A National University would more strongly than any other attract men of genius from every quarter of the world to its professorships and fellowships, thus increasing the cultured intellectual forces of both institution and country.
6. A National University would especially attract students of high character from many lands, whose return after years of contact with free institutions would promote the cause of liberal government everywhere.
7. The founding of a National University would be, therefore, a most fitting thing for a great nation ambitious to lead the world in civilization.

IV.—*Reasons for founding such University at Washington:*

1. Washington was designated by the Father of His Country in his bequest of property in aid of its endowment and by his selection of land for a site.
2. Washington is the only sufficient and convenient spot where the Government has both exclusive and perpetual jurisdiction.
3. There are in the Government departments and connected therewith vast amounts of material that could be made auxiliary and which, being now but partially utilized, are in some part an enormous capital running to waste.
4. There are hundreds of experts in the departments whose services could be more or less utilized with mutual advantage.
5. Such a university in Washington would exert a great influence upon the National Government itself in every branch and department.

[OVER]

V.—*Summary of the notable efforts hitherto made in this behalf :*

1. By Washington, Franklin, and others in the Constitutional Convention.
2. By Presidents Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Grant, and Hayes.
3. By other distinguished statesmen in all periods of our national history.
4. By leading educators, including the presidents of all the leading colleges and universities of the country but a half dozen.
5. By the most eminent of American scholars and scientists in every department, and from the very foundation of the Government.
6. By the National Educational Association, which at three annual meetings unanimously indorsed the proposition and created a permanent committee of its members to promote the enterprise.

VI.—*Reasons for a renewal of the effort for a National University at this time :*

1. The need not only remains, but increases with the years, as shown by the fact that some 3,000 American graduates are now seeking opportunities abroad.
2. Since this need can only be met by the nation, why not *begin* now ?
3. No other important educational measure is now likely to interfere.
4. A beginning now on the part of the National Government would be certain to attract large donations from private sources for the endowment of fellowships, professorships, faculties, and departments.
5. The growing power of the United States among the nations suggests the corresponding present need of such forces and influences at the seat of Government as shall be worthy to impress and lead the world.

VII.—*The proposition of today is this :*

To urge upon Congress the early establishment of a National University of the highest type and to be known as The University of the United States—

- Whose form of constitution shall secure it against partisan control—a thing not difficult, as shown by the success of leading State universities and of scientific institutions controlled by the General Government ;
- Whose internal management shall be with its educational members ;
- Whose conditions of admission shall be character and competency ;
- Whose applicants for degrees already have the bachelor's degree ;
- Whose fellowships shall be duly endowed and open to the best qualified ;
- Whose professoriate shall be so constituted as to secure to it the highest possible character and efficiency ;
- Whose departments of letters, science, and philosophy shall be centers for the grouping of post-graduate professional schools of every class ;
- Whose beginnings shall be with such means as befit the great undertaking and shall encourage liberal endowments from other than governmental sources ; thus early making it the leading university of the world.

VIII.—*The conditions of success are these :*

1. A thorough awakening of once active friends of the proposition.
2. Readiness of all to co-operate, without regard to minor differences.
3. Systematic organization, with a view to the most effective service.
4. Full unity of plan and purpose, with concentration of forces under a common leadership.



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NATIONAL UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE

OF

ONE HUNDRED,

TO

PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

---

## THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

[A Council formed of its own members by the National Committee, for the framing of a bill to be offered to Congress and for the more immediate direction of the National University enterprise.]

The Honorable MELVILLE W. FULLER, LL. D., Chief Justice of the United States.  
 Ex-United States Senator GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, LL. D., of Vermont.  
 Ex-President WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., LL. D., University of Pennsylvania.  
 Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D., ex-President of Cornell University, ex-United States Minister to Russia, etc., New York.  
 Ex-Governor JOHN LEE CARROLL, LL. D., General President Society of Sons of the Revolution, Maryland.  
 General HORACE PORTER, LL. D., President-General Society of Sons of the American Revolution, New York.  
 Ex-United States Senator EPPA HUNTON, LL. D., Virginia.  
 Ex-United States Senator A. H. GARLAND, late Attorney-General of the United States, Arkansas.  
 Ex-United States Senator J. B. HENDERSON, LL. D., Missouri and Dist. of Col.  
 Colonel WILBUR R. SMITH, Kentucky University.  
 General JOHN EATON, LL. D., ex-United States Commissioner of Education, etc., New Hampshire.  
 Hon. GARDINER G. HUBBARD, LL. D., President National Geographic Society, Regent of Smithsonian Institution, etc., District of Columbia.  
 SIMON NEWCOMB, LL. D., Director of the Nautical Almanac, District of Columbia.  
 Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, ex-United States Minister to Austria and Ambassador to Germany, Iowa.  
 Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUSS, ex-United States Minister to Turkey, New York.  
 G. BROWN GOODE, LL. D., Assistant Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the National Museum.  
 Ex-Governor JOHN W. HOYT, M. D., LL. D., Chairman of National University Committees.

## AUTHORIZED LIST OF MEMBERS.

The Honorable Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States.

Lieutenant-General J. M. Schofield, late Commander-in-chief of the Army.  
 Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Commander-in-chief of the Army.  
 George M. Sternberg, M. D., LL. D., Surgeon-General, U. S. A.  
 Ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont.  
 Ex-United States Senator Eppa Hunton, of Virginia.  
 Ex-United States Senator A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.  
 Ex-United States Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin.  
 Ex-United States Senator Carl Schurz, of New York.  
 Ex-United States Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas.  
 Ex-United States Senator Patrick Walsh, of Georgia.  
 Ex-United States Senator W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota.  
 Ex-United States Senator Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming.  
 Ex-United States Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon.  
 Ex-United States Senator J. B. Henderson, Missouri and District of Col.  
 Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., of New York, late U. S. Minister to Russia.  
 Hon. John A. Kasson, LL. D., of Iowa, late United States Minister to Austria and Germany.  
 Hon. Oscar S. Strauss, of New York, late United States Minister to Turkey.  
 Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, LL. D., United States Ambassador to Italy.  
 President B. L. Whitman, D. D., Columbian University, District of Columbia.  
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## **A National University for the United States.**

THE proposal to establish a great national "University of the United States" has been agitated for over a century, among its first advocates having been no less a person than George Washington himself, who by his last will devised land and bequeathed a handsome sum of money in aid of the scheme; but up to a recent date little, if anything, had been done to give practical effect to the proposal. Not long ago, however, there was begun an effort, which is now in progress, to make a commencement; and a "Committee of One Hundred" has been formed in Washington, D. C., of which ex-Governor Hoyt, LL.D., is chairman, with the determination to carry the project through to a successful consummation. Among the sixteen members of the Executive Council of this Committee are such men as Chief-Justice Fuller, Senator Edmunds, Hon. Andrew D. White, ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. John Eaton, Dr. Simon Newcomb, etc. The March number of THE ARENA contains an admirable article by ex-Governor Hoyt, the chairman of the Committee, giving a detailed history of the movement from its inception by "the Father of his Country" down to the present time, together with a detailed account of the kind of institution which it is proposed to establish. The article should be read by every one interested in this magnificent scheme to found at the national capital a great national university, in every respect worthy of the country which it will represent.

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UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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DECEMBER 21, 1896.--Referred to the Committee to Establish the University of the United States and ordered to be printed.

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Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee to Establish the University of the United States, presented the following

COMMUNICATION FROM DAVID STARR JORDAN, PRESIDENT OF  
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY, TRANSMITTING THE  
SUBSTANCE OF HIS ARGUMENT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TO  
ESTABLISH THE UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES, DECEM-  
BER 17, 1896.

[To accompany S. 1202.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 17, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: As requested by you, I send herewith the substance of my remarks before your committee this morning on the need of a national university. The manuscript as here inclosed is for the most part identical with an article prepared by me for the January number of *The Forum*, to which magazine full credit should be given should these remarks be printed.

Very truly yours,

DAVID S. JORDAN.

Senator KYLE,

*Chairman Committee to Establish the University of the United States.*

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The most important event in the history of modern Germany has been the foundation of the University of Berlin. The unification of the German Empire was a matter of tremendous significance. The success of the German armies has widened the sphere of Teutonic influence, while the recent adoption of a uniform code of laws throughout Germany has been an event of far-reaching importance. But much more important has been the growth of a great center of human wisdom in Germany's chief capital. The influence of the University of Berlin shows itself not only in Germany's preeminence in scientific investigation, not only in the wide diffusion of liberal culture, but it is felt in every branch of industrial effort. There is no trade or handiwork in Germany that has not been made more effective by the practical application of investigations made in the great university. There is no line of effort in which men have not grown wiser through the influence of the noble body of men brought together to form this institution.

Nor is the influence of the university confined solely or even mainly by the boundaries of Germany. The great revival of learning in America which has shown itself in the growth of universities, in the rise of the spirit of investigation, and in the realization of the value of truth, can be traced in large degree to Germanic influences. These influences have not come to us through German immigration nor from the presence of German scholars among us, but through the experience of American scholars in Germany. If it be true, as Mr. James Bryce avers, "that of all institutions in America" the universities "have the best promise for the future," we have Germany to thank for this. It is, however, no abstract Germany that we may thank, but a concrete fact. It is the existence in Germany of universities, strong, effective, and free, and first among these we must place the youngest and greatest of their number, the University of Berlin.

In the history of our Republic this century has had its epoch-making events. The war of Union, the abolition of slavery, one and the same in essence, mark the movement of the Republic from mediævalism to civilization. But the great deed of the century still remains undone. Ever since the time of Washington our lawgivers have had in contemplation the building of a university at the nation's capital. They have planned a university that shall be national and American, as the University of Berlin is national and German; a university that shall be the culmination of our public-school system, and that by its vivifying influence shall quicken the pulse of every part of that system. For more than a century wise men have kept this project in mind. For more than a century wise men have seen the pressing need of its accomplishment. For more than a century, however, the exigencies of politics or the indifference of political managers have caused postponement of its final consideration.

Meanwhile, about the national capital, by the very necessities of the case, the basal material of a great university has been already gathered. The National Museum and the Army Medical Museum far exceed all other similar collections in America in the amount and value of the material gathered for investigation. The Library of Congress is our greatest public library, and, in the nature of things, it will always remain so. The Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the biological surveys of the Department of Agriculture are constantly engaged in investigations of the highest order, conducted by men of university training, and possible to no other men. The United States Fish Commission is the source of a vast part of our knowledge of the sea and of sea life. Besides these, are many other bureaus and divisions in which scientific inquiry constitutes the daily work. The work of these departments should be made useful not only in its conclusions but in its methods. A university consists of investigators teaching. All that the national capital needs to make a great university of it is that a body of real scholars should be maintained to train other men in the work now so worthily carried on. To do this would be to bring to America all that American scholars now seek in the University of Berlin. Students will come wherever opportunities for investigation are given. No standards of work can be made too high, for the severest standards attract rather than repel men who are worth educating.

It should not be necessary to bring arguments to show the need of a national university in America. A university, we may remember, is not a school for boys and girls, where the elements of a liberal education are taught to those who have yet to enter upon the serious side of

life. A university is not a school maintained for the glory or the extension of any denominational body. In its very definition, a university must be above and beyond all sectarianism. Truth is as broad as the universe, and no one can search for it between any artificial boundaries. As well ask for Presbyterian sunshine or a Baptist June as to speak of a denominational university.

It is said that we have in America already some four hundred colleges and universities, and that therefore we do not need any more. Quite true. We need no more like these. The splendid achievement and noble promise of our universities, to which Mr. Bryce calls attention, is not due to their number. Many of them do not show this promise. If such were to close their doors to-morrow education would be the gainer for it. Many of these institutions, as we know, are not universities in fact nor in spirit. Most of the work done in the best of them is that of the German gymnasium or preparatory school. The worst of them would, in Germany, be closed by the police, but in a certain number of the strongest and freest of these is found in the highest degree the genuine university spirit. For more of these good ones there is a crying demand. Their very promise is a reason why we should do everything possible to make them better.

A school can rise to be a university only when its teachers are university men—when they are men trained to face directly and effectively the problems of nature and life. To give such training is the work of the university. In an educational system each grade looks to the one next higher for help and inspiration. The place at the head of our system is now held by a university of a foreign land. It is not the needs of the District of Columbia which are to be met by the University of the United States. The local needs are well supplied already. It is the need of the nation. And not of the nation alone, but of the world. A great university in America would be a school for the study of civic freedom. A great university at the capital of the Republic would attract the free minded of all the earth. It would draw men of all lands to the study of democracy. It would tend to make the workings of democracy worthy of respectful study. The New World has its lessons to men as well as the Old, and its material for teaching these lessons should be made equally adequate. Mold and ruin are not necessary to a university, nor are traditions and precedents essential to its effectiveness. The greatest of Europe's universities is one of her very youngest. Much of the greatness of the University of Berlin is due to her escape from the dead hands of the past. It is in this release that the great promise of the American university lies. Oxford and Cambridge are still choked by the dust of their own traditions. Because this is so men have doubted whether England has to-day any universities at all.

The national university should not be an institution of general education with its rules and regulations, college classes, good-fellowship, and football team. It should be the place for the training of investigators and of men of action. It should admit no student who is under age and who has not a definite purpose to accomplish. It has no time or strength to spend in laying the foundations for education. Its function lies not in the conduct of examinations or the granting of academic degrees. It is not essential that it should give professional training of any kind, though that would be desirable. It should have the same relation to Harvard and Columbia and Johns Hopkins that Berlin University now holds. It should fill in with noble adequacy the place which the graduate departments of our real universities partially



occupy. In doing so it would furnish a stimulus which would strengthen all like work throughout the land.

Graduate work has yet to be taken seriously by American universities. Their teachers have carried on original research, if at all, in hours stolen from their daily tasks of plodding and prodding. The graduate student has been allowed to shift for himself, and he has been encouraged to select a university not for the training it offers, but because of some bonus in the form of scholarships. The free-lunch inducement to investigation will never build up a university. Fellowships can never take the place of men or books or apparatus in developing the university spirit. Great libraries and adequate facilities for work are costly, and no American institution has yet gathered together such essentials for university work as already exist at Washington.

If a national university is a national need, it is the duty of the people to meet and satisfy it. No other power can do it. As well ask wealthy manufacturers or wealthy churches to endow and support our supreme court of law as to endow and support our supreme university. They can not do it; they will not do it, and as free men we would not have them do it if they would. As to this, Mr. John W. Hoyt, a man who has for years bravely led in the effort to establish a national university, has these strong words:

#### WHAT SHOULD THE NATION UNDERTAKE TO ACCOMPLISH?

What the citizen has not done and can not do is our answer. The citizen may create a very worthy and quite important private institution, some of which may be named to-day, but no citizen, however great his fortune, and no single commonwealth, much less any sectarian organization or any combination of these, can create an institution that shall be so wholly free from bias of any and every sort; that shall complete our public educational system; that shall exert so nationalizing and harmonizing an influence upon all portions of our great country; that shall be always ready to meet the demands of the Government for service in whatsoever field, and that shall at the same time secure to the United States an acknowledged ascendancy in the ever-widening field of intellectual activity.

A university bears the stamp of its origin. Whatever its origin, the university ennobles it. But a national university must spring from the people. It must be paid for by them and must have its final justification in the upbuilding of the nation. Whatever institutions the people need the people must create and control. That this can be wisely done is no matter of theory. With all their mistakes and crudities, the State universities of America constitute the most hopeful feature in our whole educational system. Doubtless the weakness and folly of the people have affected them injuriously from time to time. This is not the point. We must think of the effect they have had in curing the people of weakness and folly. "The history of Iowa," says Dr. Angell, "is the history of her State university." The same thing is grandly and emphatically true in Dr. Angell's own State of Michigan. In its degree the history of every State is molded by its highest institution of learning.

As I have had occasion to say once before—

Many trials are made in popular government; many blunders are committed before any given piece of work falls into the hands of competent men. But mistakes are a source of education. Sooner or later the right man will be found and the right management of a public institution will justify itself. What is well done can never be wholly undone. In the long run, few institutions are less subject to partisan influence than a State university. When the foul grip of the spoilsman is once unloosed it can never be restored. In the evil days which befell the politics of Virginia, when the fair name of the State was traded upon by spoilsmen of every party, of every degree, the one thing in the State never touched by them was the honor of

the University of Virginia. And amid all the scandal and disorder which followed our civil war, what finger of evil has been laid on the Smithsonian Institution or the Military Academy at West Point? On that which is intended for no venal end the people will tolerate no venal domination. In due time the management of every public institution will be abreast of the highest popular opinion. Sooner or later the wise man leads, for his ability to lead is at once the test and proof of his wisdom.

Some of the half-hearted friends of the national university have been fearful lest partisan influence should control it. They fear lest it become a prey to the evils which have disgraced our civil service; that the shadow of the "boss" will darken the doors of the university with the paralyzing influence which it has exerted on the custom office. I believe this to be a groundless fear. All plans for a national university provide for a nonpartisan board of control. Its members ex officio are to be chosen from the ablest jurists and wisest men of science the country can claim. Such a board now controls the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution, and no accusation of partisanship or favoritism has ever been brought against it.

A university could not be otherwise than free. Its faculty could respond only to the noblest influences. No man could receive an appointment of national prominence in the face of glaring unfitness, and each man chosen to a position in a national faculty would feel the honor of his profession at stake in repelling all degrading influences. Even if occasionally an unwise appointment should be made, the action would correct itself. To a university men and women go for individual help and training. A pretender in a university could not give such help. His presence is soon detected by his fellows and by his students. The latter he could not harm, for he could not retain them. By the side of his fellows he could not maintain himself. No body of men is so insusceptible to coercion or contamination as a university faculty. A scholar is a free man. He has always been so. He will always remain so. The danger that a body of men such as constitute the university faculty of Harvard, or Columbia, or Chicago, or Yale, or Cornell would be contaminated by Washington politics is sheer nonsense. Such an idea has no basis in experience. It is urged only for lack of better arguments. Such opposition to the national university as has yet appeared seems to rest on distrust of democracy itself or on the concealed hatred of secular education. To one or the other of these influences can be traced nearly every assault yet made on any part of the system of popular education.

The fear that the university should be contaminated by political associations is therefore groundless. But what about the hope from such associations? An educated politician may become a statesman, and we may look for tremendous results for good from the presence of trained economists and historians and jurists and scientific investigators at the national capital. It would in itself be an influence for good legislation and good administration greater than any that we know. "The worth of educated men in purifying and steadying popular sentiment," says President Cleveland at Princeton, "would be more useful if it were less spasmodic and occasional. Our people readily listen to those who exhibit a real fellowship and friendly and habitual interest in all that concerns the common welfare. Such a condition of intimacy would not only improve the general political atmosphere but would vastly increase the influence of our universities in their efforts to prevent popular delusions or correct them before they reach an acute or dangerous stage."

The scholars and investigators now maintained at Washington exert an influence far beyond that of their official position. If the Harvard



faculty and its graduate students met on the Capitol Hill; if their influence were felt in the departmental work and their presence in social life, Washington would become a changed city. To the force of high training and academic self-devotion is to be traced the immense influence exerted in Washington by Joseph Henry, Spencer F. Baird, and Brown Goode. Of such men as these are universities made. When such men are systematically selected from our body of university professors and brought to Washington and allowed to surround themselves with like men of the next generation, we shall indeed have a national capital. By this means we shall create the best guarantee of the perpetuity of our Republic; that it shall not, like the republics of old, "go down in unreason, anarchy, and blood." In the long run, the voters of a nation must be led by its wisest men. Their wisdom must become the wisdom of the many, else the nation will perish. A university is simply a contrivance for making wisdom effective by surrounding wisest men with the conditions most favorable for rendering wisdom contagious. There is no instrument of political, social, or administrative reform to be compared with the influence of a national university.—(From *The Forum*, January, 1897.)

DAVID STARR JORDAN,  
*Leland Stanford Junior University, California.*

19 LIBERTY STREET,  
NEW YORK.

Feb. 17, 1897.

Dear Sir:

A Committee of  
the Social Reform  
Club and one of the  
Central Labor Union  
will take the liberty  
of waiting upon you  
at 3 P. M. to-mor-  
row, Thursday, 18th inst  
with reference to the  
unemployed.

Yours truly  
E. D. Crosby  
Chairman S. R. C. Committee

To

His Honor  
The Mayor.



THE FORTUNATE.

"And the king shall answer and say unto them, verily I say unto you, in as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—Matt. 25:40.

OFFICE OF

L. A. SCRUGGS, M. D.,

GENERAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER

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INCORPORATED UNDER LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1897.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 24<sup>th</sup> 1897  
Hon. Mayor William A. Strong

Dear Sir:  
We extend to you an invitation to speak at the opening of our Grand Concert - I shall have at Carnegie Music Hall, April 8<sup>th</sup> 1897. 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. 57<sup>th</sup> St. for the Benefit of the Pickford Sanitarium at Southern Pines, N. C. I have also asked Dr. Chauncy A. ~~Wright~~ Hon John W. Hamaker and Hon. Pilepoint Morgan. Mrs C. J. Pickford, Lynn, Mass. after which the Grand Work is named will speak. Ed - Congressman Chatham of N. C. Hon. J. C. Wancy, N. C. And W. L. A. Scruggs N. C. The Building are now going up. The Corner Stone will be laid 1<sup>st</sup> Sabbath Dr. M. J. Sheldon & B. B. Managers of Carnegie Hall donated \$1000 to the Cause. Bangor Maine Boston & Raleigh White friends have donated largely Buildings Cars of Turnbulls Money. And a large number of friend in N. Y. We will not publish weekly their names. All the Press Editors have "donated" every one of Advertising. I write them from the field. Not one has yet refused but glad to help aid the noble work.

MY DEAR FRIEND :

Our object is to interest you in the cause of human suffering. The accompanying cuts will give you some idea of our plan.

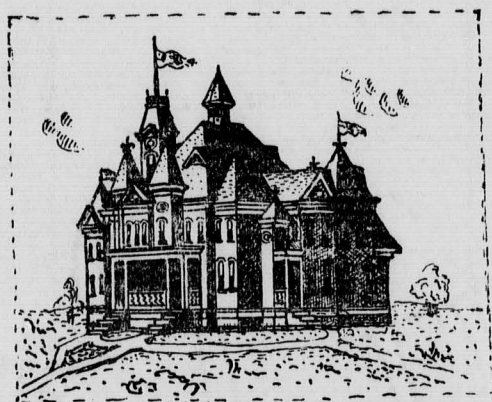
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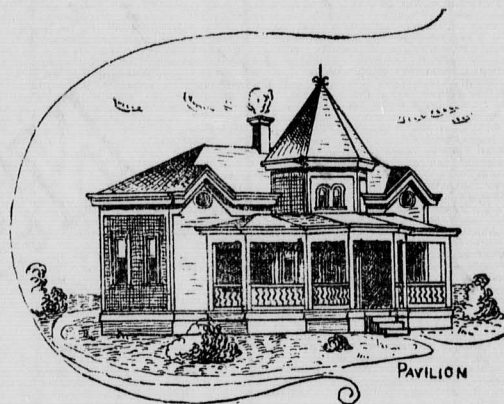
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WILL YOU HELP US?



CENTRAL BUILDING.



PAVILION

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INCORPORATED UNDER LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1897.

Raleigh, N. C., 1897

the most of our Trustees and Officers are the leading White friends here they are deeply interested in the black man. And have started the ball to rolling at home first then they send me ahead to ask all of our friends north to help me in this Grand Cause. I have and am still writing daily to all the leading Ladies & Gentlemen of your city to help me by simply "donating" by taking a \$5.00 Box on the first tier. Every body who donates in this way their names will be placed on the N.Y. Marble Slab. I should be proud to put first on that Slab the name of the noble Mayor from my dear old State I was born in Albany, N.Y. but was called to this field of labor. Will you not be our first speaker? And the Marble slab to be head with your name? I shall leave here March the 10th and should like to hear from you at once so your name may be put in the hands of the printer for the P. S. Cards. Waiting to hear from you. the best singers the race affairs Respt. Mrs. Mamie T. Hood. will take part. #40 South Person St.



MY DEAR FRIEND :

Our object is to interest you in the cause of human suffering. The accompanying cuts will give you some idea of our plan.

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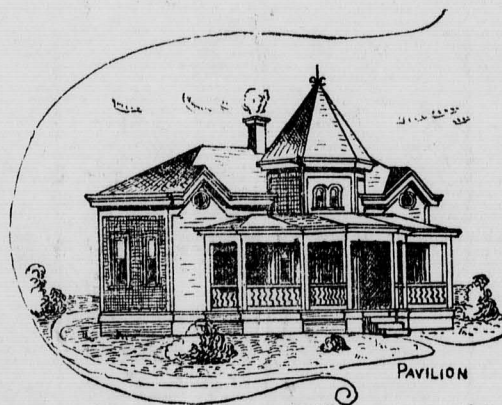
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INCORPORATED UNDER LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1897.

Raleigh, N. C., 1897.

New York, March 8

Hon. Mayor Strong.

Dear Sir:

Before leaving Raleigh, N. C., I have changed date of concert from the 8<sup>th</sup> of April to the 29<sup>th</sup> of April. Can you address the meeting on this date. Will you donate by taking a Box? We hope you can not be present with us as we have changed date. It will be as I wrote you a very grand affair the friends in your circle are fast donating

Please let me hear if you can at once

Respt. Mrs Mammie F. Hood.  
115 West 27<sup>th</sup> St.  
Clarendon House.



MY DEAR FRIEND:

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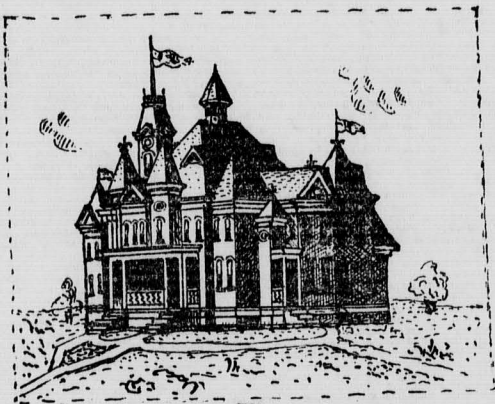
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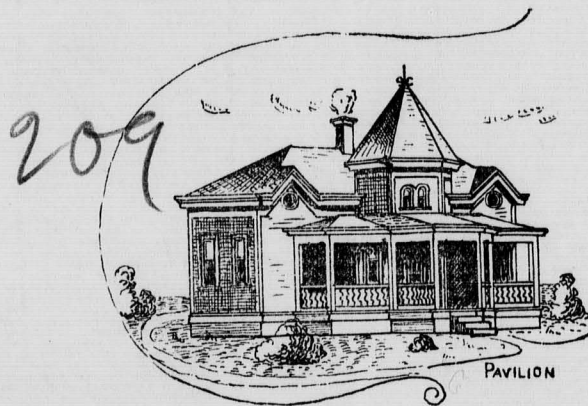
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INCORPORATED UNDER LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1897.

Mayor William Strong,

Raleigh, N. C., 1897  
New York, opened

Dear Sir:-  
regret you not being able to visit us  
Will you "donate" by taking a Boy,  
the friends are aiding us nobly for this  
noble cause & to stop to spread of  
this deadly disease.  
Will you not help by taking a Boy  
to help us in the Grand benefit  
concert at Carnegie Hall April 28  
Can Mr. L. A. Scruggs & I call on  
you & explain the work more fully.  
Please answer if you will take a  
Boy to help us

Respectfully, Mrs. Annie D. Hood  
115 West 27th St.  
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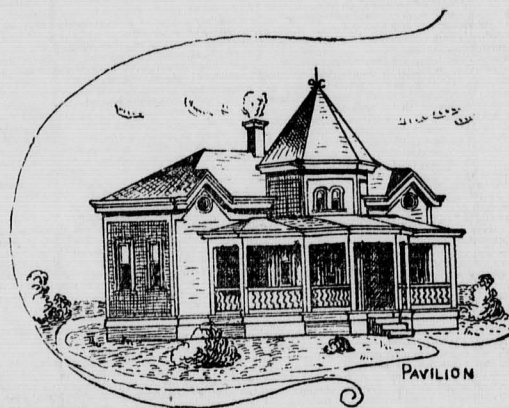
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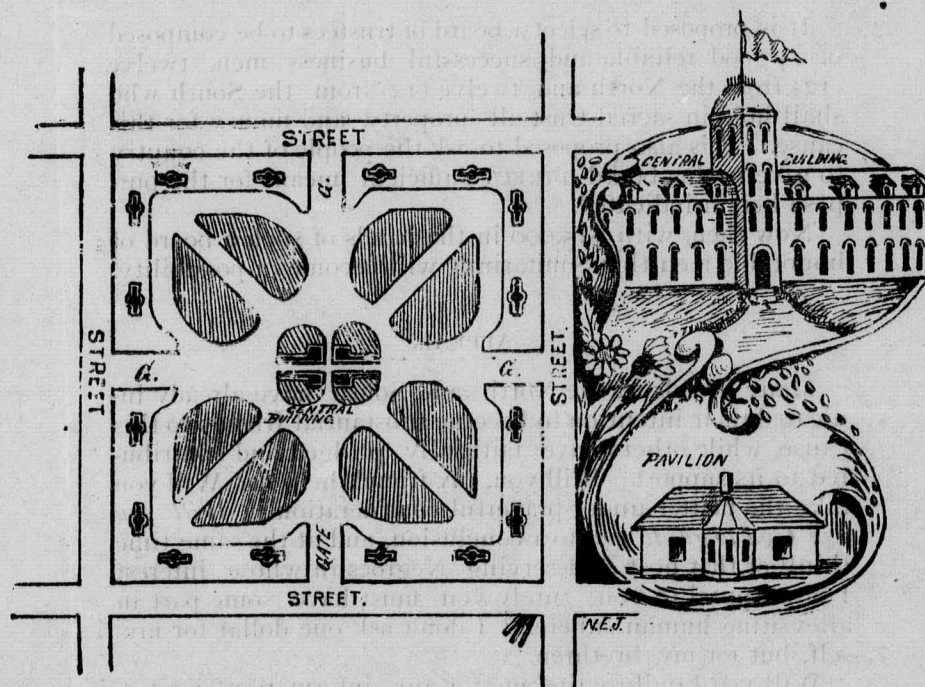
L. A. SCRUGGS.



## PLAN OF OPERATION.

We have already secured one whole block of four acres, in a most desirable part of the city of Southern Pines, N. C., within two blocks of the Tuft's Electric Railway, and five blocks from the S. A. L. Depot.

We are now planning to erect upon this beautiful hill seventeen buildings as indicated in the accompanying cut.



There are to be (16) sixteen cottages, (4) four on each margin and one large central building. \$250.00 will erect and equip one cottage, \$20,000.00 will erect and equip the central building.

## INDUSTRY.

We don't propose to be idle at this institution one single day. We have offered to us a small truck farm of (10) ten acres, which we are anxious to secure, near by, for \$100. If we purchase very soon we will have a most valuable farm upon which patients may take very moderate out-door exercise, and in this way, *when able so to do*, the patient will not only help to feed himself, but will take, under healthy rules, such physical exercise in the open air as will prove to be a great help in expanding the lung cells to a moderate degree, and in securing for him certain necessary muscular development.

We propose to have a well aired, suitable building in which carpenters, shoe makers, blacksmiths, tin workers, carving and scroll cutters, printers and others of the industrial arts may find welcome homelike employment. In this way, with the garden, the little farm and shop work, our institution will take such a stand as to commend itself both to the sufferer and the public in general. This light labor will prove to this class of patients not only a pleasant duty in warm days of winter, but a desirable, as well as an acceptable method of exercise as a part of the treatment which they seek.

My friend, will you help us, and thereby have a hand in this work for the most wretchedly diseased of your fellow beings? Will you on this day of good health, and in the midst of a prosperous life, turn a deaf ear to the husky, feeble call of the suffering and dying, or will you help to make comfort for the comfortless?

Sincerely believing in help for the helpless I now leave it in His name with you, praying His abundant blessings upon you.

I am Fraternally Yours,

L. A. SCRUGGS,  
General Secretary and Business Manager.

## THE FORTUNATE.

"And the king shall answer and say unto them, verily I say unto you in as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me."  
—Matt. 25 : 40.

## THE UNFORTUNATE

"Then shall he answer them saying, verily I say unto you, in as much as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."—Mat. 25 : 35.

## AN APPEAL TO YOU

In Behalf of Suffering Humanity.

**\$15,000.00 WANTED!**

(\$3,000 IN SIGHT.)

To assist in Completing the Establishment of a Sanitarium in the South, to be known as

# THE PICKFORD SANITARIUM

FOR

Consumptive Negroes.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DR. R. H. LEWIS, Raleigh, N. C.  
COL. A. W. SHAFFER, Raleigh, N. C.  
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L. A. SCRUGGS.



OFFICE OF L. A. SCRUGGS, M. D.,

21, E. WORTH ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

For more than a dozen years I have been very much interested in the wide-spread and rapid progress of consumption (or tuberculosis) and its enormous and increasing mortality among the Negro population in the South.

An impartial and careful study of the reports of the various Boards of Health in the South will not fail to convince you of the awful ravages of this most dreaded malady. It is both sad and interesting to know that the victims of this, as yet, unconquered monster are largely among the young people of the race, and especially those of sedentary habits. Those accustomed to mental labor seem to be pre-eminently liable, and yet, to the mother, the domestic, the dress-maker; the student, the preacher, the school teacher, the sick nurse, and the professional men and women consumption is a common enemy.

It does seem to be an undisputed fact that many if not most of those students who possess the brightest minds and give promise of the greatest usefulness, either begin to show signs of failing health before they leave the college school room, or break down and die when they have been on their chosen field of labor only a few years.

It has been admitted by experts that consumption in its very early stage may in very many cases, be either cured or deferred, and that in its later or cavity forming stage it may be sometimes so arrested as to favor the formation of a cicatrix and by this means the once sufferer is often permitted to live in some degree of comfort, while, if on the other hand, he is left under the full influence of disease the end soon comes. To secure even these modifications of the disease necessitates good sanitary and hygienic surroundings with the additional support and comforts of well directed medical agencies. To obtain these conditions except in the best regulated sanitary institutions is certainly quite difficult if not impossible.

TO THIS END

sanitariums have been established in various parts of the country and have proven a most gratifying source of relief to a great many of this class of human sufferers; and yet, it is a sad fact that for two reasons at least, these humane institutions are of little or no practical benefit to the increasing host of Negro consumptives.

(1) The long established social custom positively bars the Negro from any and all of these institutions in the South.

(2) Those in the North to which he might gain admission are so far removed from him as to make the cost entirely too great for his scanty means. Had he the money the climate would prove to be too severe for his already diseased lungs.

#### THE REMEDY.

The remedy therefore, is plainly indicated. It is to be found only in the establishment of a sanitarium, separately and distinctly for Negro consumptives at some suitable point here in the South.

#### THE PLACE.

Southern Pines, North Carolina, is a good location for such an institution. A sand bed of very extensive area in the long leaf pine forests with depth of one hundred or more feet of real sand; and a very temperate climate with a sufficiency of 600 feet elevation above the sea level; disposing of the rainfall by a rapid evaporation and filtration within a few hours thereafter, leaving a warm and evenly tempered atmosphere, even in the coldest weather, certainly afford many most fitting conditions that cannot fail of themselves to be of inestimable benefit to this class of helpless sufferers.

#### THE FACT.

The friends of the Negro from the North have already given in the past thirty years, more than twenty-five (\$25,000,000) millions of dollars for his *moral* and *intellectual* development, the results of which have certainly been most gratifying, and yet it is a sad fact that practically nothing has been done to protect and preserve the lives of those who have been thus educated.

The effort to educate leaders for this people is in all respects most commendable, but to allow so many of these leaders to sicken and die prematurely since they could be preserved for that period of *ripened scholarship* when their *wisdom* and *counsel* and *experience* are of greatest value in carrying out the purposes of their education would at least seem to be poor economy.

#### THE OBJECT.

It is therefore proposed "God being willing" in His great name to build a sanitarium and dedicate it to the cause of human suffering so that when many if not all of us are sleeping that long and, I trust, peaceful sleep, there may even then be some spot on this southern soil to which the ghastly consumed Negro may look, if not for a cure, at least for a mitigation of his suffering, that when dying, he or she may have some sun-ray of comforting light to shine upon that wasting form.

#### THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

It is proposed to select a board of trustees to be composed of 24 good reliable and successful business men, twelve (12) from the North and twelve (12) from the South who shall hold in sacred trust all property and money for this cause. It is also proposed to ask the people of the country to give to this board DIRECT sufficient means for the purpose herein indicated.

Now then, with \$15,000 in the hands of such a board of honorable men this Sanitarium will become a possibility.

#### APPEAL.

Many friends in the North and South have already indicated their intention to become substantial friends to this cause, while others have faithfully pledged and contributed to its support. Will you, my friend, help us? Will you take the matter under prayerful consideration? *Will you ask God to guide you* to a conclusion, and at the same time think of that host of deserving Negroes in whose interest I now appeal to you, surely you must have some part in alleviating human sufferers? I don't ask one dollar for myself, but for my brethren.

Will you kindly write me for any information or reference you may desire, and kindly also send me the address of any whom you think I might interest in this cause?

Just think! In one city here in the South, the number of deaths from consumption in ten years was 3,119, of which 611 were white people and 2,508 were colored people, showing a death rate of about 1 of the former to 3 of the latter, by population.



West-Side Tax-Payers Association,

[Incorporated.]

No. 267 West 34th Street,

New York, Febr. 20<sup>th</sup> 1897

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayor City of New York

Sir

We desire to express our intense satisfaction at being informed that at last, one City official deems it his duty, to enforce a law, which had been overlooked since 1892.

We refer to the action taken by Col. Geo. E. Waring, Com'r of Street cleaning, against a certain type of Rail road tracks, which have been declared a nuisance by the Legislature.

We respectfully ask your honor, to designate some day and hour, at which you will give a hearing to a committee of the above organization, and, to facilitate matters, the presence of Com'r. Waring and Water purveyor North would be very desirable.

Respectfully G. Scholer M.D.  
Pres't



# West-Side Tax-Payers Association,

(Incorporated.)

No. 267 West 34th Street,

New York, *March 11<sup>th</sup> 1897*

Hon. Wm L Strong  
Mayor of the City of New York.  
Dear Sir: —

Through an unavoidable mistake your kind favor of the 10<sup>th</sup> inst was not received in time to call our committee together and we regret very much not having been able to present our arguments also, having taken up your valuable time

We should be pleased if your Honor appoint some other time when our committee may call on you.

Yours Respectfully  
for West Side Taxpayers Association

*Gustav Scholer*  
M.D.  
Pres't

West-Side Tax-Payers Association,

(Incorporated.)

No. 267 West 34th Street,

New York, March 6<sup>th</sup> 1897

Hon. William L. Strong  
Mayor City of New York

Dear Sir

Referring to our communication addressed to you dated Febr. 20<sup>th</sup> and to which no reply has been received as yet, we respectfully renew the request for a hearing in the matter of the surface R. R. rails as recommended by Commissioner Geo. E. Waring

We further desire to express our views concerning the dumping dock controversy, which we are certain, will go far towards disentangling the existing complications.

As Com'r Waring is familiar with our suggestions and approves of them, it is desired that he be present.

Expecting your early reply  
We remain truly Yours

Gustav Scholer M.D.  
Pres't



**The Commercial Advertiser.**

ESTABLISHED 1797.

29 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE.

NEW YORK, 6/1/1897

Hon. W. L. Strong ,  
Mayor of New York,  
City Hall, City.

Dear Sir:-

In the quarterly designation of official newspapers soon to be made by the Board of City Record, I shall be pleased to have The Commercial Advertiser included in the list, and shall highly appreciate your vote in our behalf.

Please to accept our thanks for favors in the past, which, I assure you, are appreciated.

Very truly yours,

*W. A. Paruthes*  
PUBLISHER.

510000  
Commencement  
Abstracts

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*Metropolitan Street Railway Company*  
*Cable Building,*  
*621 Broadway,*

*President's Office,*  
*H. H. Ireland, President.*

New York, March 6th, 1897.

Hon. Job E. Hedges,

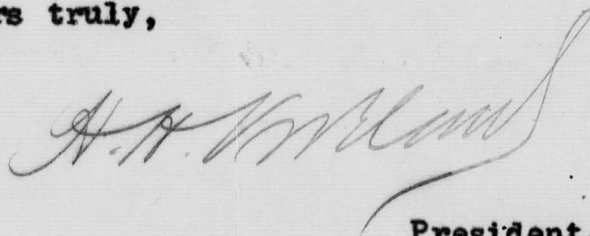
Secretary to the Mayor,

City Hall, New York.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 4th inst.,  
enclosing communication from Daniel A. Moran, 48 Wall St. The  
same will have attention.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. H. Ireland", with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

President.



STATE OF NEW YORK.  
**Senate Chamber,**  
*Albany* January 28, 189

W. L. Strong, Mayor,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

At the request of Senator Ford the hearing before the Senate Committee on Cities, on his bill #103, called the "sign board bill", has been postponed until February 4th.

Yours very truly,

*W. A. Robbins* Clerk.

Senate Committee on Cities.





STATE OF NEW YORK.  
**Senate Chamber,**

*Albany*

February 1, 1897.

Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I am directed to inform you that a hearing will be granted on Senate Bills Nos. 12 and 13 before the Senate Committee on Cities, in their rooms, February 11th, at 2:30 P. M.

The Committee will be pleased to hear anything you may wish to offer.

~~Enclosed find copy of the bill.~~

*W. A. Robbins* Clerk,  
Senate Committee on Cities.



STATE OF NEW YORK.  
**Senate Chamber,**

*Albany* February 4, 1897.

Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I am directed to inform you that a hearing will be granted by the Senate Committee on Cities, on Senate bills, Nos. 170, 202, 245, 262 and 263, in their rooms, February 11th, at 2:30 P. M.

The committee will be pleased to hear anything you may have to offer at that time.

Yours respectfully,

*W. A. Robbins* Clerk,  
Senate Committee on Cities.





STATE OF NEW YORK.  
**Senate Chamber,**

Albany July 15 1897

Hon W. L. Strong Mayor  
New York

Sir

I am directed to inform  
you that a hearing will be  
given on San Diego's bills  
No's 453 & 454 on Thursday  
July 18 at 2:30 PM before  
the Senate Com on Cities.  
The Com will be pleased  
to hear from your or your  
representative as to the bills.

Respectfully yours

W. A. Robbins Clerk  
Senate Com on Cities



STATE OF NEW YORK.  
**Senate Chamber,**

*Albany March 17 1897*

*Hon W. L. Strong Mayor  
New York*

*Sir*

*a hearing on Senate Bill  
No 262 will be given before  
the Senate Com on Cities  
March 23rd at 2:30 PM*

*Respectfully Yours*

*W. A. Robbins Clerk  
Senate Com on Cities*

CITY OF NEW YORK.  
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

TERMS OF CITY OFFICIALS EXPIRING

January 1st, 1897,

James M. Morrow, Journeyman.

May 1st, 1897,

John Monks, Dock Commissioner,  
J.R. Sheffield, Fire Commissioner,  
Wm. Plimley, Com'r of Jurors,  
F.M. Scott, Corporation Counsel,  
Smith Ely, Park Commissioner,  
Samuel McMillan, do,  
C.H.T. Collis, Com'r of Public Works,  
E.P. Barker, Tax Commissioner,  
Inspectors of Weights & Measures  
Sealers of Weights & Measures,

July 1st, 1897,

William C. Holbrook,  
Justice of ~~the~~ Sessions,

*Spencer*

December 31st, 1897,

John Yule, Master Plumber,  
Examining Board of Plumbers,

Holding Over,

Charles G. Wilson, President,  
Health Board,  
James P. Knight, Master Plumber,  
(Since December 31, 1895),



19 LIBERTY STREET,  
NEW YORK.

Feb. 18, 1897,

Dear Sir:

Your favor of to-day is at hand for which please accept my thanks. When our committee is able to call, I will give some hour agreeable to you beforehand.

Yours truly  
E. H. Crosby

Chairman Social  
Rep. Club Com.  
Hon. J. E. Hedges  
Secretary etc.

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FOR SALE.

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ΒΙΒΛΙΑ.

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ESTABLISHED 1894. — ΙΔΡΥΘΕΙΣΑ ΤΩ 1894.

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"The only Greek Newspaper published in the United States."

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
"THE ATLANTIS"  
NO. 2 & 4 STONE STREET,  
NEW YORK.

New York, February 18<sup>th</sup> 1897

Mr W R Strong -

Dear Sir

It is proposed at a very early day to hold a meeting at Chickering Hall for the purpose of affording an opportunity for the expression of public opinion on the present important crisis in the history of the island of Crete.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of Atlantis the only Greek newspaper published in the United States.

Addresses will be delivered by gentlemen fully competent to converse on the situation, and additional interest will be given to the meeting by stereopticon views of points of the greatest interest in Greece. There will also be musical selections and other attractive features.

Will you kindly inform the undersigned at your earliest convenience whether you are willing to have your name appear in the call for the meeting in the list of vice-presidents or as a member of any of the Committees.

Yours very Respectfully  
Solon J. Wasto Editor

2266-3 Avenue,  
A. Y. Feb. 18, 1897.  
CB

Mr W<sup>m</sup> Strong:

Dear Sir,

Knowing of your  
great generosity, and  
charitable disposition,  
I take the liberty to  
send you a box for  
a very, very worthy cause.

The Lebanon  
Hospital Fund intend  
giving a matinee Tues.



day March 2, and will  
have some very good  
talent.

Hoping that this will  
meet with your favor,  
and that you will oblige  
me with your check,

Dear,

Very respectfully,

Mrs. S. H. Bleiss

# The Donizetti Quartette

MIXED VOICES

No. 12 EAST 28th STREET

MISS *Beatrice Goldie* - Soprano  
MR. ARTHUR B. ADAMINI, Tenor

MISS VIOLA PRATT, Contralto  
MR. S. P. VERON, Bass

Musical Director and Accompanist  
CHEV. A. SEISMIT-DODA

Opera, Oratorio, Concerts, Musical Sketches, Receptions, Banquets, Musicales, Club Entertainments, etc., etc.

A. B. Adamini, Manager

New York, *February 18<sup>th</sup>* 189*7*

Hon. Wm. H. Strong -  
Mayor of New York City

Dear Sir -

Will you be so kind to let us  
have a written reference, for the  
successful and good work done by  
us during the electoral Campaign?  
It will be of great help & enable us to  
secure future engagements,  
Trusting you will do so at your earliest  
convenience, We are yours

Very Grateful  
The Donizetti Quartette  
p A. B. Adamini  
Mngr

171

## REFERENCES

The Celebrated Sousa's Band,	New York
The Vaudeville Club,	New York
The Park Hill County Club,	Yonkers, N. Y.
The Republican County Committee,	New York
The Wholesale Dry Goods Club,	New York
The West Side Republican Club,	New York
The Hammerstein's Olympia,	New York
Dr. H. Hoolbrook Curtis,	New York
Mr. Chas. B. Barkley,	New York
Mr. L. Paulson, Jr.,	New York

etc., etc.

Indorsed by the Republican State Committee



*Lloyd S. Seaman*, Copy of letter written to New York Congressmen.

313 Washington St.

P. O. Box 1104.

New York, Feb. 18th, 1897

*M* Hon. Wm. L. Strong, Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the New York Custom House Bill now before Congress, I beg to call your attention to a few reasons why the new building should not be erected on the site of the old Custom House. The present Custom House is located on a square facing four narrow streets, streets that are small, very narrow, and laid out when this city was first dreamed of. The width from building to building, or in other words from the face or walls of the buildings on one side of the street, to the face or walls of the buildings on the opposite side of the street, measures as follows. Wall Street fifty-five feet, William Street forty feet, Exchange Place forty feet, Hanover Street thirty-seven feet. The old Custom House stands on a very small block or lot not large enough for the needs of this growing city, while the Bowling Green site is a large plot twice the size of the old site, where the Custom House now stands. The Bowling Green site faces the Battery overlooking the New York Harbor on the West, and looking North up Broadway for miles, it faces Whitehall Street on the East, and Bridge Street on the South side, making it one of the most desirable locations in this city for the United States Custom House, furthermore the building will be lighted on these wide streets and the Battery Park in a most excellent manner and very differently from the dim, dark light that will enter the windows of a new Custom House on the narrow streets where the old Custom House now stands, besides this, all the elevated railways running parallel with this island will carry passengers close to the Bowling Green location. The Broadway cable road running from one end of this island to the other, and several horse railways pass Bowling Green, making it really the most convenient location that could be selected, more so than it would be if the Custom House was erected in the City Hall Park, or at 14th Street and Union Square.

It can be truthfully said that the Bowling Green site is one of the most convenient locations for importers and others who are obliged to visit the Custom House almost daily.

The present location of the old Custom House is not convenient, and not on the line of any railway, - it is at least four minutes walk from Broadway to the Custom House, and eight minutes walk from most all other railways to the Custom House doors.

In illustration of the mistake of building a new Custom House on the old site, will be like hiding a lighted candle under a bushel, as the New York Clearing House did in erecting a building that cost nearly one million dollars on Cedar Street, a very narrow thoroughfare about thirty-five feet wide, though located within two hundred feet of Broadway. Architecturally the Clearing House is one of the handsomest buildings in the United States, though of course not the largest. It would unquestionably be one of the greatest mistakes that Congress ever made to spend a few million

(OVER)

*James L. Hansen*

HOWARD G. FLORE, JR.

027

Dep. 184N

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